The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
BRANCH can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 39 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
14th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	..sette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th. ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April
The "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.	
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Panang Maru	Muraznmi	4995	10th. Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shinohe.	6189	15th. ,,	1st. Mar.
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	25th.	9th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.	Sano.	3785	12th. Mar.	23rd. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	27th. Feb.	7th.April.
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	4925	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori.	6126	8th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Specia Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
22, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingam A&C	7475*	23rd. Feb.....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7486*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5821	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5661†	.....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9222*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
† City of Manchester calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
Excepting the Trafferd Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	2ndClas Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilleport from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen. Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2135, Mon. 16th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA. 1205 Th. 19th February 9 a.m. ‡CM.
LHASA. 2184. Fri. 20th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3172, tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3413 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
HLYSIA	6388	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	579	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	598	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

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GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid	7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	
CYCLE	

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

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Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. Marketing Agents

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

The SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52)

FIFTY-TWO

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS.

Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS

SELL

ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

Office:— 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 27

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	***0***	***4***
Minimum charge	***1***	***0***

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH, Continental or Japanese firms desirous of doing mineral Produce business other than manganese ore, will please apply for particulars and conditions to the "Explorer and Forest Produce Expert." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1548

G. G. Narke M. A., (Cal.), M. Sc. (Manchester), Geologist and Mining Engineer, is open to engagement for prospecting and other geological work. ADDRESS:—"GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE CALCUTTA. 1496

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR TYPISTS AND SHORTHAND TYPISTS—A Book called "A GUIDE TO TYPISTS" By D. R. LENTIN, will be out in a few days with test Questions and Answers in Examinations. Please register your names at LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283 Hornby Road, Bombay. 1549

WANTED.

A PARSI Athlete of respectable family seeks EMPLOYMENT as Drill Gymnastic Teacher, or Games Instructor. Apply Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1546

LOCUM TENENS.—WANTED for a colliery district the services of a pure European Medical Officer, with home qualifications, for a period of 8 months from 1st March, 1914.—Apply with full particulars of qualifications and salary required to the SECRETARY, Indian Mining Association, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta. 01093

WANTED an English NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply with references to Mrs. DADY, Dadysett Hill, Malabar Hill. 01081

WANTED by March 1st 1914—A Resident Teachers for the Infants Division with a Kindergarden training. Salary Rs. 60, with Board and Lodging in the school—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 01089

WANTED SPORTSMEN to note that the Annual ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS begin from 11th MARCH, 1914. ENTRIES CLOSE 21st FEBRUARY. Particulars from the SECRETARY, DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA CITY. 1435

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, must be well up in designing and estimating.—Apply stating experience, and salary expected to

Messrs. OAKES and Co., Ltd.,
"Beehive" Foundry, Madras. 01101

WANTED for a High Class Chromo Litho Work—A competent PRINTER, must have Press and Machine experience.—Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and salary expected to the MANAGER, The Calcutta Fine Art Cottage, 40 Mutty Sil Street, Calcutta. 01102

WANTED—An English-speaking School Master for the 36th Jacob's Horse. For pay and other particulars please apply to—

THE ADJUTANT,
36th Jacob's Horse,
01078 Cawnpore.

WANTED immediately a competent Motor Mechanic expert in driving, vulcanizing tubes and tyres, and must possess a thorough knowledge of tuning American and English cars. One month's trial. Salary according to qualification. Quarters free—Apply to BIHAR & ORISSA AUTOMOBILE CO., Muzafferpur. 01070

WANTED, a qualified and experienced OVERSEER, on a salary of Rs. 70 plus 20 per mensem, by the District Local Board, Poona, on probation for one year, for Local Fund works in Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas. One capable of drawing up plans and estimates for roads and buildings. Only L. C. Es. and those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's test, should apply with testimonials.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
01063 President, D. L. B., Poona.

WANTED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khandwa Main Dispensary from April 1st.

Salary Rs. 50—5—60 plus Rs. 10 house rent until the quarters are ready. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. TARR, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
01077 Khandwa, Central Provinces.

WANTED:—A. L. M. and S. to be CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER for the Jamkhandi State for one year. Apply to the Undersigned with certificates of character and efficiency before 1st March, 1914. The salary would be settled according to merits.

STATE KARBHARI,
Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 3rd February, 1914. 01094

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED 2nd Class GRADUATE DESIROUS to give a TUITION. Awarded French prize. Write to P. H. SIDHWA, 220, Chira Bazaar. 1556

WANTED purchasers of a well-going Hosiery manufacturing concern. Excellent prospects for a small capitalist. Apply to Box No. 283, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1558

WANTED—A Mechanical Draftsman with a knowledge of estimating.

Apply stating qualifications and salary to THE EMPIRE ENGINEERING CO., LD., Cawnpore. 01074

WANTED an experienced Overseer (one retired preferred) efficient in survey and construction (building bund &c.) works. Pay Rs. fifty (50) per mensem plus free conveyance and lodging, with future prospects. —Apply to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, Sikar, Rajputana, with copies of testimonials. 01081

WANTED—By a passed Accountant having seven years of Banking experience as Manager and twelve years of Accountancy experience as an Accountant, situation as a Manager or Accountant in any big firm or Bank on moderate salary with prospects; excellent testimonials; will go up-country or outside India. Please write to "P. I. N." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1524

WANTED—Boys School Head Master, Rs. 350—10—400, English Trained and British University Degree. Kindergarten 1st Mistress, Rs. 150-10-200, Higher Froebel English Trained. 2nd Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. Girls School Tsst. Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. All Europeans. Furnished quarters. Government Pensionable Posts.—Apply Rev. THE PRINCIPAL.

The Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Murree. 1555

WANTED experienced Upper Subordinate for temporary employment in the Mysore Public Works Department.

Applications should give particulars of age, qualifications previous service and others matters.

Retired men may also apply provided they are fit for active outdoor work.

Salary according to qualifications.

K. KRISHNAIENGAR,
Offg: Chief Engineer of Mysore,
1552 Public Works Department.

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey.

Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.

L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED for a year a few influential gentlemen as representatives on a monthly allowance of Rs. 225 and a few agents on a monthly pay of Rs. 70 to collect capital for a rising tea-Company. Monthly travelling allowance Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively. Non-salaried ordinary agents will get only a commission of annas six per each share sold. For particulars apply to the Managing Agents The INDIAN TEA & COMMERCE Ld., Karimganj, District Sylhet. 1510

WANTED from 1st [illegible], to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
01093 Calcutta Free School.

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 60—5—80. Only those having previous experience in Double Entry System of accounts, and able to adjust accounts monthly, and prepare Balance-sheet half yearly need apply. Practical experience in Wine and General Merchants' Accounts is essential; also an ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 40—4—60. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to

MANAGING SECRETARY,
Rly. Co-operative Society, Ld.,
Bhusawal.

WANTED a SECOND CLERK for the Civil Station Sub-Committee's office on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 2. Applicant with previous experience of Municipal accounts will be given preference.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned up to the 28th of February, 1914.

H. C. BAINES,
Secretary, Civil Station Sub-Committee,
Nagpur.
Nagpur, dated the 4th February, 1914 01080

WANTED.—A Second Sanitary Inspector for the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 80 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 on approved service. The service is pensionable. Preference will be given to a candidate who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination.

Applications showing age, educational qualifications and the present occupation will be received by the undersigned upto 25th February 1914.

G. B. OKA,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, 6th Feb. 1914. 01101.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Double Hungarian Foncier 1906 bond which gives prizes to £84,824 each year. How few pounds on safe investment can make you rich man. For particulars refer No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1541

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA, with bicycle wheels rubber-tyred and single harness. Rs. 600.

A. B. Waler Mare, about 15-1. Regularly ridden on parade, quiet. A fast trapper. Open to veterinary examination. Rs. 500.

A Piano (upright) by Marcks & Co., sweet toned and in excellent condition, new two years ago. Rs. 425.

One F. O. Tent 8 ft. by 10 ft. with bath-room, in good condition. Rs. 80.

One Infantry Parade Saddle and Bridle with head-rope. Rs. 30.

Open to reasonable offers.

Apply to Lieut.-Colonel DANN, 105th L. I., Connaught Hotel, Poona. 01084

FOR SALE—Six Australian and C. B. horses. All broken to harness and have hunted one or more seasons with the Fyzabad Tent Club and are staunch to pig. Also the following polo ponies.

	Rs.
Ch. Stud Bred Mare SEPTIMA, 6 yrs.	1,200
B. Aus. Mare INO, 8 yrs.	800
Br. Aus. Mare GIPSY, 8 yrs.	700
B. Ch. Gelding SCHOOLMASTER, aged	500

For particulars and prices apply The ADJUTANT 4th Cavalry, Bareilly, where the above may be seen, and tried.

FOR immediate SALE—Sowter Polo Saddle (light hunting) complete with

Sowter numnah, just out from home	100
2. Ditto ditto	100
3. Cordery Dumb Jockey just received from Clark, Marketharboro"	60
4. Salter Spring Balance 100 lbs., new	10
5. 256 Mannlicher-Schonauer in good order with strong canvas case and cleaning things, also canvas sling case and 30 rounds, Lyman peep sight	170
6. 4 pair polo boots and pads, per pair	5

Apply N. MORTON, 8th Cav., Jhansi. 01092

FOR SALE—Owner going home.—Br. W. G. 14-2½ hands, rising six, confidential hack, good charger, broken to harness, absolutely sound. Rs. 700.

B. W. M. 15-1 hands, aged, exceptionally fast trapper, perfect hack in both saddles, good looking, believed sound. Rs. 500.

Bl. W. G. 15 hands, aged, good hack in both, saddles, fast trapper, absolutely staunch pigsticker, good across country. Rs. 200.

All above well up to 13 stone.

Fine Punjab Cow, gives 9 seers when in full milk Rs. 100.

Buggy by Eduljee, hood and rubber-tyres. Rs. 300.

2 Sets Tumtum Harness, each Rs. 25.

Bamboo Cart, Rs. 80.

Child's folding crib and spring mattress, Rs. 20.

All above open to trial and examination in Gorakhpur. Offers considered as must be sold.

Apply to C. MOSS KING, Esq., I.C.S., Gorakhpore. 01080

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow generally known as the Yellow Bungalow, the property of the Kalka Simla Railway, situated just above the Kalka Bazar on the left of the Kalka Kasauli Road and near the Government Rest Camp, together with the land surrounding the Bungalow, but outside the Railway fences, is to be sold at a minimum price of Rs. 5,500 only.

The approximate area of the plot is 1.04 acres and the Bungalow contains:—

2 Main rooms of 16 1-3 ft. by 13½ ft. each.

2 End rooms of 13½ ft. by 9¾ ft. and 13½ ft. by 8 ft.

2 Small rooms of 9¾ ft. by 6 ft. and 8 ft. by 6 ft.

1 Covered Verandah in front.

Necessary Menials' Quarters and Kitchen.

Intending purchasers should send their offers to the undersigned at Simla.

Plans of the building and of the land to be sold can be seen at the undersigned's office at Simla.

A. I. SLEIGH,
Superintendent,
Kalka Simla Railway.
Simla S. W. 6th Feb. 1914. 01102

HOUSE BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

F. N. 4 Cyl. 5-6 H. P. Motor Cycle 1911, good running order in daily use, but somewhat knocked about. Several spares. Tyres good order Three extra unused inner tubes. Price Rs. 500 on rail. Major OXLEY, I.M.S., Amraoti, Berar. 01090

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT KODAIKANAL.

1. "UNDERHILL," Noyce Road, near Club, Post Office, Coker's Walk and Church. Furnished, 3 to 4 acres, 2 Tennis Courts.—Rs. 10,000.

2. "REMUERA," opposite No. 1. Lovely view of valleys and plains. Furnished, about an acre of grounds.—Rs. 12,000.

3. BUILDING SITE. about an acre, adjoining No. 2. Rs. 2,000.

The new ghat road to this fascinating Hill Station 7,000 ft. above sea-level, and water-works are to be shortly opened. Reasonable offers considered, or substantial reduction made if all three properties are purchased in one interest. Eminently suited for hotel enterprise.

Fuller particulars from

W. CLIVESON,
BANGALORE
01105

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H. P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new-hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for either hirer or private use. Can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobile and Electrical Engineer.
1478 14, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Gould's Vertical Donkey pumps, grinding stones and troughs, pulley blocks, chain blocks, rivets, coach screws, C. I. pulleys galvanized and steam pipes, 1 to 4 inches in size, steam and sluce valves, crab winches, screwing machines, spindle oil etc., etc., will be sold in lots and also in required quantities at cheaper rates.

Enquire to the MANAGER at Two Tanks, Soorte Moholla Godown, near the Mahomedan's Mosque. 1526

FOR SALE—A 318 Westley Richards accelerated express magazine Rifle, in canvas case, with a lot of catridges. Price Rs. 250.

2. A Bacteriological Microscope by Ross, with 2/3in., 1/6in., and 1/12-in. oil immersion lens, mechanical stage &c., price Rs. 200.

3. A Hammond Typewriter, ideal keyboard. Price Rs. 200.

All the above are in good order and may be seen and tried in Jhansi.

Apply to Lt.-Col. C. R. ELLIOTT, R.A.M.C., Jhansi. 01091

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET—"Bode Villa" Khandalla furnished with four bed-rooms. Apply Framjee Rustomjee Sons, No. 2, Crawford Market. 1551

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides, most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 22—25.

Apply HARDA & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
59, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 1744. 1518

TO LET a large BUNGLOW with garden at Club Road consisting of a upper and a lower FLAT will be done up according to the wishes of the tenant stabling accommodation for two carriages and two horses. Suitable for a large chummery or a boarding house will be fitted with Electric lights and fans as required. Flats may be had separate. Apply to B. NICHOLSON, Oriental Buildings 1st floor between 9 and 11 a. m., (S. T.), on week days or by letter. 01091

FROM 1st April Bungalow "SIAMAK" at 33 Souter Street, Club Road. Open on all sides, having big hall, dining and 6 rooms with 5 baths, large kitchen, pantry, and stabling. Apply Mr. DAVAR on the spot. 1519

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from well established and reliable Motor Firms or Companies for the conveyance of the following Postal Mails in Bombay City by Motor Car, Lorry or Van:—

A. Daily Mails.
B. Weekly and Occasional Mails.

2. At present 'A' includes DAILY.
Trips 66 daily full
" 24 empty
WEIGHT: approximately 32 tons (from 50 lbs to 2 tons per car).
MILEAGE: 180
At present 'B' includes MONTHLY 5,337 Boxes. 11,170 Bags.
TOTAL 16,507
MILEAGE: 856.

'B' Service will be greatly reduced when the new Mole at the Alexandra Docks is ready for use by the Post Office.

3. Detailed particulars of the trips and work can be seen at the Presidency Postmaster's Office between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., and detailed statements will be supplied by the Presidency Postmaster on application to him.

4. It is proposed to use two types of cars.
(i) for loads upto 560 lbs. excluding driver and postal official.
(ii) for loads upto 2,240 lbs. (1 ton) excluding driver and postal official.

5. The Tender should give the following particulars:—

AS REGARDS 'A'.

(a) The subsidy per mensem required for the whole daily service.
(b) The maximum weight which the subsidy will include without increase of subsidy.
(c) The principles and rate on which an increase of subsidy will subsequently be governed.

AS REGARDS 'B'.

(d) The rate per bag or box irrespective of weight or mileage within the Bombay Delivery area.

GENERAL.

(e) The period of the contract.
(f) How soon the contractor can start the service after signing the contract.
(g) The type or types of cars which the contractor proposes to use.

6. The Tenderer must also in the Tender itself or in a confidential annexure give the Postmaster-General, Bombay, sufficient proof of his general and financial ability to take up and carry through the contract.

7. The successful Tenderer on securing the contract will have to execute a bond with sufficient security to the effect that, if, owing to his default, he is unable to maintain the postal Motor Car service, he will indemnify the Post Office or any loss to which it may be put owing to such default.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders and to select any tender that he considers suitable.

9. The Tenders should be sent under SEALED cover addressed to—

H. A. SAMS, Esq., I.C.S.,
Postmaster-General,
Bombay.

marked on the cover in clear type "Tender for Postal Motor Service."

10. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 31st March 1914.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General,
1530 Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-night at 6 and To-morrow at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE MELBOURNES ARE HERE.

They are featuring a short

MUSICAL COMEDY—"BEFORE AND AFTER".

(One of the most delightful entertainments ever seen in Bombay.)

Mr. TOM MELBOURNE and
MISS EILEEN MELBOURNE—
YOU KNOW THAT NAME—
'TIS WRIT ON FAME—
"FREE AND EASY—
"BRIGHT AND BREEZY."

A CINEMATOGRAPHIC WONDER.

"THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."

(Depicting in wonderful detail the crucial contest of the American Civil war.)

20,000 troops.

(Were lent by the United States Government for this film.)

EVERYTHING HISTORICALLY CORRECT.—No impossibilities.

Complete in five parts (7,000 feet of thrilling film.)

MABEL AND MALFE.

(Their third week and still going as strong as ever. Nothing funnier in the world than the overgrown school boy—nothing more daintier than the dancing of Miss Mabel.)

TOPICAL CARTOONS.

Our new weekly feature—the catch of the season.)

BOOK EARLY AND COME EARLY.

No late show to-night.

MATINEE To-morrow.

At 3-30 p. m.

For the last time

"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

will be shown complete in five parts.

10,000 feet of splendid pictures.

NOTICES.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500-0-0 Rupees five hundred only FOR SALE of two fold Egyptian Coloured yarns will be received by the undersigned on or before the 28th instant. Goods are open for inspection at the mills.

LALGIR MALJI AND CO.,
Agents.
Broach, 10th February, 1914. 1536

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANLAL DAYALJI BHUTA late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the service of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., ...Deceased.

KASHIBAI widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Hanuman Cross-lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 9th day of February, 1914.

Messrs. EDGHLOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
1539

NOTICES

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of various descriptions of WOOLLEN and COTTON CUTTINGS and UNPICKED SWEEPINGS, which may accumulate in the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, from the 1st April, 1914, to the 31st March, 1915, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914.

Forms of Tenders are obtainable on payment of Rs. 1 per set, and samples can be inspected at the Factory or forwarded bona fide to tenderers on application.

Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed and conspicuously marked "Tender for the purchase of Cuttings and "Tenders for the Purchase of Cuttings and sweepings," and accompanied by a Presidency Bank of Treasury receipt for Rs. 50.

Treasury.
H. HACDONALD, Major,
Supdt. Army Clothing Factory.
Madras, 10th February, 1914. 01106

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1914-15.

THE South Indian Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1914) TENDERS for the supply of the following articles during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1915:—

Kerosine Oil, 125deg. (in bulk) about 1,110,000 pounds.
Kerosine Oil, 125deg. (in tins) about 143,000 pounds.
Mineral Axle Oil, about 119,500 gallons.
Cylinder Oil, about 32,900 gallons.
Cylinder, Lubricating Oil, Wakefield's S, H. S. about 10,900 pounds.
Reelers' Cotton Waste, about 730 cwts.
Weavers' Cotton Waste, about 2,000 cwts.
Flax, about 4,700 pounds.
Country Sealing Wax, about 10,000 pounds.
Heavy Mineral Grease, about 65,000 pounds.
Miscellaneous Stores. (European and Country) about as per Schedule.
Stationery, about as per Schedule.

2. For Detailed Notice, Tender Forms and any further particulars, apply to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

3. Copies of the Schedules of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery can be had from the Superintendent of Stores upon Tenderers remitting to him the sum of two rupees each.
01090

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

6-30 p.m.
LA SCALA
TO-NIGHT
10 O'clock Show :—Edwardes Theatre.

THE THEATRE OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY.
SUCCESS—SUCCESS—SUCCESS
THEATRE PACKED LAST NIGHT: YOU MUST GO TO-NIGHT.

6-30 p.m.
LA SCALA
TO-NIGHT
10 O'clock Show at Edwardes Theatre.

LA SCALA REVUE
"WHAT H O RAGTIME"

COME TO-NIGHT AND SEE THE
"TANGO DANCE."
"KING" OF CYCLISTS
"ALPHONSO"
IN A DARING AND SENSATIONAL ACT
LOOPING THE LOOP.
OUR PICTURES ATHE'S GAZETTE. AND A MOST AMUSING COMEDY.
NOTE: Our 10 O'clock Show
TO-NIGHT AT EDWARDES THEATRE
(Late Alcazar)
A POT POURRI OF
LA SCALA REVUE.

(HITHER OW BOMBAY)
THE CAST INCLUDES:—
MISS ALICE DIGBY
The Versatile Girl:—From the Principal London Theatres and Halls.
DIXIE DAVIS AND YAMBO
AMERICA'S GREATEST RAGTIMERS.
MISS I. BERYLL
THE YANKEE GIRL:—GEEWHIZ
TOM LEONARD and JOHN CLAIR
("IT") PANTOMIMIC ARTISTE.
T. R. GORDON
AN IDEAL TONIC OF LAUGHTER.
THE 3 LE CLERCS
DOLLIE GERTIE EDDIE
(The Entertaining Girl). (Chic Comedienne). (Loose-legged Comedian).
FULL COMPANY OF CHORUS etc., etc.
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.....BEAUTIFUL GOWNS
BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS.....BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

LA SCALA
REVUE IS THE
"TALK" OF THE CITY.
BOOK YOUR SEAT "NOW."
PLAN AT ROSE AND Co.
PRICES:—Reserved Rs. 2-8, 2.
Boxes to seat 4, Rs. 10 and 15.
Stage Boxes to seat 8 persons, Rs. 25.
WHAT OH! "RAGTIME."

A PROGRAMME OF UNRIVALLED SUPERIORITY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE H YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club of Western India, Poona, will be held at the Club on THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 7 p.m.

By order,
P. N. LESLIE, Major, I.A.,
01100 Hon. Secy., C.W.I.

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BARODA.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

A PROFESSOR of Mechanical Engineering is to be appointed in the Kalabavan Technical Institute, Baroda. Preference will be given to an expert mechanic, who has been trained in college and works abroad. Applications stating age, salary required and full details of education, apprenticeship and experience in a responsible position, should be sent to the undersigned before the end of this month.

C. H. VORA,
Principal, Kala-Bhavan.

AKYAB MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials, will be received by THE PRESIDENT, Akyab Municipality, up to the 28th February, 1914, for the appointment of SECRETARY to the Akyab Municipality. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The successful candidate must be qualified under the Clerkship Rules and will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to candidates who have experience of the duties of a Secretary of a Municipality in Burma.

E. F. BAUM,
President,
Akyab Municipality.
Akyab, the 26th January, 1914. 01088

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Nos. 99 and 106 of 1910. Re Waghji and others traded as Mulji Goculdas.
No. 239 of 1910. Re John Lobes.
No. 114 of 1911. Re Maganlal Pranjiwandas Sha and others traded as Lalubhai Maganlal and Pranjiwandas Nathubhai.
No. 134 of 1911. Re Bharmal Versi Sha.
No. 423 of 1911. Re Danmal Magniram.
No. 36 of 1912. Re Govind Krishnaji Dhole traded as Govind Namdeo and Co.
No. 115 of 1912. Re Maganlal Jamnadas Golewala traded as Hormusji Maganlal and Co.
No. 286 of 1912. Re Shaik Kassam Valad Abdul Kader.
No. 529 of 1913. Re Esmail Haji Aba.
No. 178 of 1910. Re Jairam Gordhan and others.
No. 233 of 1910. Re Poonja Oobhaya Sha.
No. 459 of 1910. Re Kalidas Govindji alias Pranjiwandas Kalidas trading as Pranjiwandas Kalidas.
No. 68 of 1911. Re Soomar Amir Memon.
No. 344 of 1911. Re Noormahomed Oosman Memon.
No. 543 of 1911. Re Himatlal Kursondas Gajwala.
No. 545 of 1911. Re Walter H. Rayner traded as W. H. Rayner and Co.
No. 295 of 1913. Re Naserwanji Mancherji Cama.
No. 352 of 1913. Re Abdul Gani Suleman Halai Memon.
No. 488 of 1913. Re Gangaprasad Seopal Oopadhya.
No. 538 of 1913. Re Pestonji Jamsedji Patel alias Mistry.
No. 607 of 1913. Re Eknath Dada Sonaji.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final dividends in the above matters on the 18th day of April, 1914.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the Official Assignee on or before the 13th day of March, 1914.

If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends with regard to their claims.

Chief Clerk.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 13th day of February, 1914.
1557

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD, AND KAMATIPURA 8TH AND 11TH STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1346 of 1912.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ...Plaintiff
vs.
Damoderdas Rangildas and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decreetal Order of the Reference made in the above suit on the 15th day of September, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the respective days and time herein under mentioned the undermentioned properties on the premises:—

LOT No. 1.
KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD PROPERTY.
SALE ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of suit and ground rent, tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1398 to 3199, 3202, 3202, and New Nos. A-10060, 10061, Old Survey Nos. 2187, 2188, 2190, 2191 and 2239, and New Survey Nos. 2-6356, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 963 to 965, and Street Nos. 103, 1903, 1, 2 and bounded as follows i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Municipal stables, on or towards the West by the Kamatipura Bazaar Road, on or towards the South by the Shri Laxminarayan Temple belonging to the Telugu Munurwar caste, and on or towards the North by the property of Thabin Nuruddin Lakarghatwalla.

LOT No. 4.
KAMATIPURA 8TH STREET PROPERTY
SALE ON THE SAME DAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LOT NO. 1 IS SOLD.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 26 3-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, stuate, lying and being at Kamatipura, side of 8th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4189, and New No. 10763, Old Survey No. 3745, and New Survey No. 6782, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 1672, and Street No. 23, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Venkat Limbaji Kodal, on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 8th Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Shivaji Lingu Jaya.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., (Contd.)

LOT NO. 2.
KAMATIPURA BAZAAR ROAD PROPERTY.
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE PREMISES:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazaar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3191 and 3262, and New Nos. 10053 and 10114, Old Survey Nos. 1-2179 and 9-2358, and New Survey No. 6367, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 991 and 992, and Street Nos. 173, 1, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Muncipal stables, on or towards the West by the Kamatipura Bazaar Road, on or towards the South by the property of Framji Pestonji Gadiwala, and on or towards the North by the property of Ajumtulla Khan Risaldar.

LOT NO. 3.
KAMATIPURA 11TH STREET PROPERTY.
SALE ON THE SAME DAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LOT NO. 2 IS SOLD.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant quit and ground, rent, tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 40 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being, 11th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4412, 4413, and New Nos. 10930, 10931, Old Survey Nos. 3956 and 3957, and New Survey Nos. 6646, 6647, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 1945, and Street No. 52, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of a Marwadi, on or towards the West by the property of Malkooti Kumbhar, on or towards the North by the 11th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office, No. 7, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1914.
252

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT

SALE TO-MORROW AT 10-30 A.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS, TAXI-CAB AND MOTOR OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 7 MOTOR CARS WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES, ETC.

Under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th day of February 1914, at

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd).

10-30 a.m., on the premises the following 7 Motor Cars with their Accessories etc., lying at the Factory of Messrs. K. & S. Motor Co., opposite the Temple of Sheth Nanashanker, at Tardeo:—

1 Darracq Motor Car No 1809; 2 cylinder, except for small items are missing, this Car is apparently complete.

1 Charron Motor Car No 2017; Has got no gear box, Carbon Shaft missing.

1 Hupmobile Motor Car No B169; Body and axles only.

1 Hotchkiss Motor No. B3138, 4 cylinder, apparently complete.

1 Darracq Motor Car No. 2526, 4 cylinder: Small parts missing, apparently complete.

1 Charron Motor Car No 2167: small parts missing gear box incomplete.

1 Clement Bayard Motor Car No. 1601, apparently complete.

1 small table.

36 empty Petrol drums without bungs.
8 empty oil tins.

Broken old lamps, cast iron old used parallel vices, hand drilling machines, broken scrap, spanners bolts, nuts, jacks, pumps, broken motor parts, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

The above Cars can be seen at the Factory of Messrs. K. & S. Motor Co., Ld., at Tardeo.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 16th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white, coloured and woollen piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as, tables, chairs, sofas, cup-boards, writing and dressing tables, hatstands, drawing room suite of sofas and chains lined tapestry, single and double glass door almirahs, phonographs, screens, &c.

By order of the concerned:—

1 case under-vests: 1 case fancy laces, and a big lot of grey and red cycle tubes and tyres and accessories.

A big lot of assorted wines such as beer, port, champaigne and sherry, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 1282 of 1912 (Mahomed vs. Fatma Jan):—Silk sarees, frocks and gold and silver thread embroidered caps and karchope, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Krisonchand Gopaldas:—1 case (arrived from Cawnpore) containing 44 packages Japanese silk and paj.

Re:—Motiram Narotumdas Sukligar:—A big lot of Austrian and China (glass) bangles.

Re:—Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy:—1 case containing bolts and nuts (arrived from Ujjin).

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

3 Rubber-tyred victoria.
3 Rubber-tyred victorias.
2 Rubber-tyred office shigrams.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mamooji Ebrahim Moongira, an Insolvent:—

3 she-buffaloes, 1 she-goat, 2 buffaloes.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles of different makers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL, CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

In supersession of previous notice, the Official Liquidator of the above Mill will receive private offers for the sale of the above Mill at his office, at High Court, up to SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

The Official Liquidator will accept the highest offer he may receive before this date if he considers the same reasonable.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 P.M., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the underwriters 5 bales twist Swadeshi Mill No. 10S Ring Yarn.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels gig by Pestonji Press, in very good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab, horse, 8 years, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a pair of handsome strong bay waler cobs, 14-2, 5 years old with a set of double plated mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, DIAMOND, RUBY, AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank, Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

1 valuable diamond emerald necklace and a packet, containing very valuable 8 white diamonds.

2 valuable small pearls and diamond necklace.

1 pair large diamond bootees (ear-rings).

1 pair diamond Bracelets.

1 diamond and ruby necklace.

2 packets containing 17 and 6 large white Jeewan pearls.

1 pair diamond bootee (ear-rings).

One large emerald and 6 diamond rings, two large ruby and diamond rings, one emerald and diamond ring, 3 packets containing large ruby, emerald and diamond.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor "Bansilal Villa," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, tapestry door curtains, marble top washhand tables, pier glass vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, WOODEN BEAMS, JOISTS, TRUSSES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-Charge, Harbour Branch Extension, G. I. P. Ry., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at Mazagaon Dockyard Road the following:—

Building Materials of One Storeyed House No. 94-98, also a large lot of Wooden windows, doors, beams, joists, mouldings, wooden pieces, stairs, platforms, stair-railings, trusses about 40ft. long, a large lot of Mangalore tiles, bricks, pavement-stones, Porebunder slabs, corrugated iron sheets, iron tanks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th February, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE 108 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

108 bales cotton Bengal and Berar, belonging to Messrs. Bruce and Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC (WIRE), CABLES, LAMPS (MAZDA), MOTORS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Apollo Street, next to "Bombay Gazette." Old Office, and opposite to Merchants' Bank, by order of the underwriters the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred at Messrs. F. and C. Osler and Coy's premises:—

A quantity of electric cables wire of different kind and sizes, Mazda lamps, 20 watt to 200 watt of 230 volt and 15 watt to 60 watt of 115 volt, 4 electric motors of 1/4 h.p. power, regulator resistances, etc.

The above goods will be sold in different lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

4 cases whisky, 1 case gin, 1 case beer, advertising matter, machinery, analine colour, tin plates, slates, chemical, milk, rice, coffee, kegs paint, disinfecting fluid, and other various articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 10, Warehouse Victoria Dock—

12 casks cement.

and at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank.

150 casks coal pitch.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

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CYMBELINE.

PERFORMED BY A COMPANY OF TALENTED BRITISH ARTISTES,

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2 Coloured Dramas, 1 Comic and our

WEEKLY "GAUMONT GRAPHIC,"

Containing all the latest News from Home in Living Pictures.

3 Shows of 1¼ hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturdays and Sundays. { Extra Show—11-30 to 12-45. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Films for Sale or Hire.

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DRAMA 2,600 ft. long in 2 parts

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Prices and Time as Usual.

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THE STORY OF AN INTREPID LOVER.

Shown in its Entire Reality.

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Every Sat. & Sunday Matinee with Prizes.

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Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

At 9-30 P.M. Sharp.

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BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS ARE REMINDED THAT 2nd Entries close 8 p.m. 16th February.

For PROSPECTUS and full PARTICULARS apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
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The Indian Succession Act

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Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
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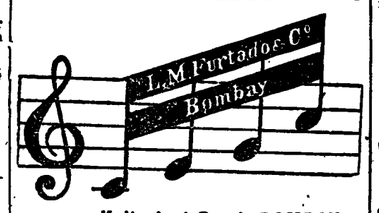

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

The disturbance entering in Northern India from the Persian Gulf is unusually intense and it has given some very heavy rain in Baluchistan. Rain has already commenced in Sind. The chief falls are:—Panjgur and Pasni, three inches; Dalbandin, one and half; Fort Sandeman, a half.

Forecast:—Extension of area of rainfall over North-east India.

Earthquake report:—Shock of slight intensity at its origin abut fur hundred fifty miles away was recrded on the Simla seismograph at fifteen hours forty two minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Veraval and Surat and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West and Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in Persia has caused fairly general and moderate to heavy rain in that region. It is of considerable intensity and has begun to affect the weather in India. Skies have become heavily clouded in north-west India and moderately clouded in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and the United Provinces. Precipitation has already begun in Sind.

Local rain in likely in Sind and some showers in the Punjab and possibly in west Rajputana and the northern half of Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 13th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBIA—						
Jassuire						
Do. (12th)	62.1	52.8	93	0.15	8.32	0.08
Jask	69.3	61.8	73	1.20	3.66	0.88
Muskat						
Do. (12th)	77.3	69.4	92	0.66	1.79	—0.60
UNJAB—						
Multan	76.5	47.9	76	..	1.13	0.18
Rawalpindi	69.5	42.0	80	..	4.42	—0.47
Lahore	74.9	46.4	77	..	1.76	—0.26
Sirsa	77.5	44.0	60	..	1.28	0.14
Ambala	77.7	45.1	75	..	1.07	—2.71
Delhi	76.6	55.0	52	..	0.60	—1.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.1	57.1	47	..	0.09	—1.07
Mainpuri	81.0	54.1	43	..	0.20	—1.70
Jhansi	82.6	56.1	25	..	0.37	—0.90
Cawnpore	83.4	52.5	69	..	0.02	—1.43
Allahabad	86.2	54.5	46	..	0.97	—0.74
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	73.1	53.8	81	0.05	1.45	0.75
Karachi	76.7	60.0	72	0.03	0.90	—0.11
Ajmer	75.6	55.3	25	..	2.34	1.30
Jalpore	75.4	50.5	16	..	0.86	—0.12
Kotah	83.8	58.6	39	..	1.03	0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	86.2	55.1	60	..	0.03	—0.31
Dwarka	86.8	62.3	68	..	0.00	—0.40
Veraval	82.3	59.2	73	..	0.00	—0.44
Rajkot	90.3	55.1	62	..	0.00	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	61.4	35	..	0.00	—0.41
Surat	93.8	62.9	80	..	0.00	—0.31
Ahmedabad	91.6	61.0	49	..	0.00	—0.33
Deesa	90.1	61.7	33	..	0.01	—0.37
Neemuch	82.7	57.8	33	..	0.12	—0.49
Indore	88.9	56.6	38	..	0.20	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	57.9	55	..	0.94	—0.88
Saugor	87.2	61.3	31	..	0.81	—0.92
Hoshangabad	91.1	60.8	38	..	0.77	—0.61
Khandwa	93.0	60.5	36	..	0.00	—1.01
Akola	96.2	62.5	26	..	0.49	—1.05
Amraoti	94.7	64.5	34	..	1.31	—0.27
Nagpur	93.1	62.1	41	..	0.85	—0.97
Chanda	96.9	65.0	35	..	0.37	—1.20
Raipur	91.7	63.6	44	..	1.26	0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	70.1	73	..	..	—0.55
Ratnagiri	88.1	68.5	81	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	88.0	73.0	93	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	86.5	69.8	90	..	..	—1.93
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.7	30.1	40	..	0.03	—0.72
Ahmednagar	92.1	60.4	29	..	0.16	—1.41
Poona	94.6	58.7	65	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	95.5	63.1	36	..	0.01	—1.48
Bijapur	94.0	66.9	60	..	0.24	—0.99
Belgaum	89.7	58.4	84	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad	92.4	59.9	51	..	0.00	—1.12
Nizamabad (Indur).	94.8	56.9	34	..	0.02	—0.91
Hyderabad	88.7	65.0	45	..	0.00	—1.37
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.3	73.1	74	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	87.8	72.5	86	..	4.67	—1.61
Cochin	90.5	75.3	62	..	4.60	—4.15
Colombo	88.7	68.7	85	..	27.28	5.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.2	63.9	95	..	0.00	—6.45
Bellary	95.2	65.1	53	..	0.04	—2.19
Cuddapah	94.0	61.8	78	..	3.00	—1.72
Madras	84.5	67.6	71	..	28.73	8.65
Bangalore	87.3	57.0	91	..	0.34	—3.29
Coimbatore	91.2	66.1	82	..	4.87	—0.23
Trichinopo	90.8	68.4	73	..	10.44	2.12
Negapatam	80.8	71.1	77	..	53.35	24.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th February, was 30.184 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 8.45 a.m. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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HYDROCELE

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 13th.

S.S. Itinda	Mc. Clelland	Calcutta Jan. 16
S.S. City of Calcutta	Elliott	Liverpool Jan. 21
S.S. Salsette	Evans	Aden Feb. 8
S. Y. Mekong	Morton	Southampton Jan.17

DEPARTURES.

February 13th.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Algerian	Wilson	Marseilles and Liverpool.
H. T. Rewa	Kerr	Southempton
H. M. S. Pelorus	Hill	Persian Gulf
S. Y. Niagara	Gabrielson	Colombo

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Friday.

S.S. Toro	Hicks	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Belle of England	Kelway	Calcutta
S.S. Angus	Lazell	do.

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer	Ulia	for Rangoon
"	Itinda	for Calcutta
"	*Baroda	for Persian Gulf

*To Arrive

S.S. Itinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itinda, 3397 tons, Captain H. McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 16, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcuta, 4891, tons, Captain A. J. Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had on January 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain E G. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on February 8, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Algerian. The steamer Algerian, 2,403 tons, Captain J. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Toro:—The Wilson Line steamer Toro, 1,950 tons, Captain A. Hicks, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Belle of England:—The steamer Belle of England 2,468 tons, Captain R. V Kelway will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Angus:—The steamer Angus 2,319 tons, Captain J. W. Layzell will sail today for Calcutta with ballast.

The P. and O. S. S. Devanha, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. Monday the 16th instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Castalia Homeward bound passed Suez early morning on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s.s. Persia, left Trieste on the 10th instant, and is due here via Karachi about the 6th March.

FRIDAY February 13th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.		Agent
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co	
C. & R. Vistula	Pattie	W. & A. G. & Co	
D. & E. Liberia	Scheweder	T. M. & Co	
H. Vestmoor	Bowles	D. Nanji & Co	
K. Java Mart	Fuchigami	O. S. K.	
M. Manchester Civilian	Spencer	T. M. & Co	
O. Radhmani	Cottrell	T. M. & Co	

V. DOCK.

2. Elysia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co	
3. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G & Co	
4. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co.	
5. Shinefels	Freeden	W. & A. G. & Co	
7. Clan Colquhoun	duDmer	J. F. & Co	
8. Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.	
9. City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co.	
9. Dharpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co	
10 & 11. Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co	
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.	
15 Semiranis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. Co.	
16 Hopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.	

M. W. D. D.

Seaid	Johnson	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

S. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barchad	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co.
Ariadne Irene	Tindall	D. anji & Co.
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co.
Aviemoor	Koefod	M. & A. G. & Co.
Badrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Belle of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co.
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co.
City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co.
Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co.
Erawadi Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Ferozi	Pridrose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Fosthers	S. W. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Hinsuro	Hannas	T. M. & Co.
Hoscinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Holtley	Anderson	J. M. Co.
Itinda	Mc. Clelland	M. M. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Golobaria	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Pustiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co.
Pontoperos	Polenus	W. & A. G. & Co.
Picton	Jones	
Pegu Maru	Murazdai	N. Y. K.
Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay & Co.
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K.
Southrille	Redquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. F. & Co
Salsette	Evans	P. & O. & Co.
Tairyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Trader	Williams	D. N. & Co.
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co

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FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Consols 2½ %	75 15-16plus13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes	25.17½—¼
Rentes 3 %	..87plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.43½—1
Bar Silver Spot	23½plus 1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..23 7-16plus 1-16
Closing Tone of silver :—Indian Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½—⅝
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1/32-32nunchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th ultimo.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£225,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	91¼unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	1½unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	1½unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans ..	..¼unchgd.
„ 7 day Darket loans ..	1½unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£43,200,000	Dec. £200,000
Public Deposits	£12,400,000	Inc. £1,700,000
Other Deposits	£50,200,000	Dec. £1,600,000
Govt. Securities	£11,300,000	unchanged
Other Securities	£36,000,000	unchanged
Notes & Gold	£33,500,000	Inc. £100,000

The Bank Reserve is 51 % of the Liabilities.

Arrivals :—

"Eugenic", "St. Veronica", "Eir".

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	26,000
Export to Continent	23,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12 15-16plus⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March .	12.50plus 11
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.57plus 9

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„	Sales on Spec & for Exp.	500
„	Sales of East Indian	100
„	Imports	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand Barely steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market steady with a fair demand, Fair biz done for China.

d Americans	..	7.00plus 5d
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	9.30unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	March closed. May closed	
New York Official noon call	March closed May closed	
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	March May	12.42plus 3 12.51plus 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
F.M.	6.64plus 7
M.A.	6.66 „ 7
A.M.	6.62 „ 6
M.J.	6.62 „ 6
J.J.	6.59 „ 7
J.A.	6.55 „ 7
A.S.	6.44 „ 6
S.O.	6.31 „ 5
O.N.	6.23 „ 4
N.D.	6.19 „ 4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May.-June ; London done	37½plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation firm.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35¼
New South Wales Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35¾

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers	52½—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers easier unchanged	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk sellers easier	48½—½
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London, sellers easier unchanged	47
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Antwerp Buyers easier	42½—¼
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers firm	£5.16—1s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63⅜—⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged	£80⅜
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	9.9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; quieter very little biz	12.9¾—½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers March ; nothing doing unchanged	11.9
German Beetroot 88 % sellers Feb. unchanged	9.4½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6½—¼
Market idle.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July very quiet unchanged	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March ; value still nothing doing unchanged	12.1 0½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March ; sellers quiet unchanged	3.2½

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 13

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
8 boxes gold and sovs.	3,26,250 / 67,500	London	Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Coy
21 boxes gold and sovs.	14,51,520 / 15,000	„	National.
3 boxes sovs.	2,25,000	Aden	„
20 „ „	15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered.
5 „ gold	2,88,000	London	„
1 „ and Sovs.	37,500 / 33,000	„	Hong Kong
10 boxes sovs.	7,50,000	Alexandria.	„

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet with little business doing either way. Rates are steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 9-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½
Marks „ „ ...		139
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		189½
„ „ Japan		148½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs allotments were made of :—

2.80 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. (minimum rate), and 117.20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 ¼d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 39 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 114 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 120 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/32d. higher than the above rates.

The mail steamer which arrived here today brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay	Rs.	4,60,000
Madras	Rs.	70,000
Total	Rs.	8,60,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 20th February brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay	Rs.	2,10,000
Madras	Rs.	4,00,000
Total	Rs.	7,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 27th February brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay	Rs.	40,000
Madras	Rs.	90,000
Total	Rs.	4,60,000

IMPORTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived here today brings from London.

£150,000 Bar Silver.
£140,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Gold Coin.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 20th February brings from London :—

£110,000 Bar Silver.
£190,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Gold Coin.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 27th February brings from London :—

£120,000 Bar Gold
£430,000 Sovereigns

As advised by Reuter on 6th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending ou Saturday last as compared with the previous week, in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	..	7.63
Public Deposits at Branches.....	..	2.35
Other Deposits	..	9.34
Port Bills	.03	..
Sundries	..	.09
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	..	11.71
Other Authorised Securities ..	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities ..	5.29	..
Loans on do. do. ..	..	14.51
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2.41	..
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullions	..	.31
Balances with other Banks	..	1.07
Sundries	..	.37
Cash.....	.39	..

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 1/16 both for ready and for delivery in two months, the rates being 26 5/8 and 26.7/16 respectively. The Local Market opened slightly easier, but has remained steady throughout the day with some business doing. The up-country demand continues moderate.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	15	0
1st Settlement	76	12	0
3rd Settlement	76	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 11th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	69	71,619
B. B. & C. I. Railway	49	58,011

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a moderate amount of business was done during the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13-6, improved to Rs. 95-15, but finally closed at Rs. 95-14 (buyers) for the 27th February delivery.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hand at Rs. 101-14 (New Issue).

SHARES.

To-day being the last day of February Settlement no business for forward delivery was done to-day, however a few transactions for cash were reported.

Ahmedabad Dholka shares changed hands at Rs. 143.

Kemps were placed at Rs. 169.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 78-8.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 18-4.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 218.

Central Provinces Railway shares were in good request and were not available even at Rs. 120 x.d.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	20,455	273,130	158,193
Central India ..	10,911	91,735	38,229
Barsee and Nagar ..	14,137	135,143	63,681
Berar ..	19,909	238,629	219,898
Central Provinces ..	14,886	154,308	124,518
Total Comrat ..	80,298	892,954	596,519
Dholleras ..	7,666	75,915	63,485
Broach ..	5,358	9,516	9,016
Compta and Dharwar ..	213	49,999	22,908
Westerns ..	497	20,018	30,948
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	10,022	442,648	309,427
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	7,872	66,666	48,394
Sind ..	1,563	36,632	61,013
Persian ..	nil	517	894
American ..	nil	2,180	21,027
Egyptian ..	13	793	920
Other sorts ..	4	285	1,138
Total ..	113,008	1,597,103	1,159,689

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.

Ajpur SU

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to YELLOWS & CO., 15, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were :

Mr. G. Hanumiah, Bimlipatam, Vizag. Dt., Madras.

Mrs. E. Walsh, Old Telegraph Bldg., Cawnpore.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	1913-14	1912-13.	Differences.
	Bales.	Bales	Bales.
Receipts for the week	113,008	106,555	plus 6,453
Receipt from 1st Sept. 12th February. ..	1,597,103	1,158,689	plus 438,414
Shipments for the week			
Europe ..	27,782	10,935	plus 17,047
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	35,177	102,906	„ 67,729
Total ..	62,909	113,591	„ 50,682
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 12th Feb...			
Europe ..	452,347	141,380	plus 310,967
China ..	5,952	1,378	„ 2,421
Japan ..	466,724	337,251	„ 129,073
Coast Ports ..	13,744	12,953	„ 2,215
Total ..	938,767	593,363	plus 435,404
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	12,388	12,384	plus 454
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	24,123	nil	„ 24,158

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 17th Jan. 7,919 bales.

Total exports B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept to 7th February 4,111 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,909	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 12th Feb. 1914 ..	1,597,103	„
	2,222,103	„
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 12th Feb. 1914 ..	938,767	„
	1,283,336	„
Less afloat in harbour ..	36,961	„
	1,246,375	„
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	473,080	„
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 13th Feb. 1914	73,735	„

COTTON.

The past week has shown little change in the home markets. Fluctuations have been narrow and on the week we are a point or two up in New York futures and 10 points up in spot, while in New Orleans the March position is 9 point higher and May 16 points up, spot cotton being ¼ higher. There is no new feature to report except that the tone is steadier, and for the present we are likely to see a continuation of small to moderate fluctuations with no special tendency one way or the other. Outside influence is wanting and the market is professional. The situation is puzzling both to bulls and bears. News is conflicting and neither party can see a suitable opening for a campaign. The bears have until lately had the better of exchanges, but there is now atendency to cover short sales on any signs of an improvement. Bulls have been too badly hit to follow any advance unless they see something definite to act on.

The New Crop position will shortly be ruling the market, and good and bad reports will be freely circulated. On these we shall probably see the usual wild fluctuations.

The local market has been irregular and daily fluctuations have taken place, particularly in Broad. Last Saturday morning, the opening rate for good Broach was Rs. 276. From this there was a sharp drop to Rs. 268, at which point buyers came out to cover previous sales and the rate rose immediately to Rs. 273. Subsequently prices fluctuated between Rs. 273 and Rs. 269. Yesterday morning the opening rate was Rs. 275 and last evening it was Rs. 276. To-day the market opened at Rs. 280 With such changes in prices there has naturally been a good business done in Broach, but in other descriptions business has been very moderate and in high class Oomras there is nothing doing. Fine Khamgaon Akola March, has been placer to a moderate extent. Fine Bengals March and Khandeish have also changed hands, and export houses have been sellers of fully good Bengal new crop January, 1915, a line having been done at Rs. 215. The difference between good and fine Broach March is now only about Re. 1, while fine Khamgaon Akola, and good Broach March are again Rs. 50 apart, the former being Rs. 230 this morning.

B. C. T. A QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Silver Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	200	194	..		Ready.
M.G. Bengals	20	195	..		Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	201	194	..		Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	210	201	..		Ready.
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..	253	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	230	..	..		Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	244	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pookraum	238	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Middle"	229	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	232	..	..		Ready.
M.G. Broach.	281	..	..		Mar. 25th.
do.	..	279	..	15 28	
M.G. Muttia	214	190	..		Ready.

A fair business has been done to-day, speculators being the chief buyers. The market closes steadier. Good Broach is quoted Rs. 282½ to Rs. 283, fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 283-84 and fully good Bengal March Rs. 195-6.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone		Quiet.
Estimated Sales		8,000
Total Imports		30,000
Future delivery prices :—		
Months.		
F. M.	6.68	plus. 4
M. A.	6.69	„ 3
A. M.	6.65	„ 3
M. J.	6.65	„ 3
J. J.	6.61	„ 2
J. A.	6.57	„ 2
A. S.	6.46	„ 2
S. O	6.33	„ 2
O. N.	6.26	„ 3

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton.....	113,008 Bales
Wheat	45,259 Cwts,
Linseed	28,255 „
Rape, Rai etc.	3,527 „
Gingellyseed	50,670 „
Poppyseed	17 „
Groundnuts.	45,630 „
Castorseed.....	33,342 „
Rice.....	153,962 „
Myrabollams.....	22,287 „
Cottonseed	174,451 „
Mowraseed.....	222 „
Gram.....	8,718 „
Jawar	19,621 „
Maze.....	nil „
Barley	1,135 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The market has remained fairly steady during the week. There has been a moderate enquiry for ready by local mills and prices have improved slightly. Light showers are reported in some of the growing districts, but rain is still much needed. In New Crop a moderate business has been done at current rates.

Quotations :—

Ready White Pessi	Rs.	5-10-6	R. T.
Ready Cawnpore	Rs.	5- 9-6	R. T.
White Delhi May	Rs.	5-14-9	R. T.

Linseed :—Fluctuations have occurred in sympathy with home advices. The demand for ready has been moderate. Speculators are not operating freely in new crop. The tone at the close is easier.

Bold Brown ready	Rs.	7-12-0	B. T.
„ „ May	Rs.	8-11-0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—This market has remained steady for New Crop owing to rain being still needed in the growing districts. For ready there is only a small enquiry and prices are unchanged.

Quotations :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore.	Rs.	7 11 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	Rs.	9 0 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi May	Rs.	9 0 0	R. T.

Teelseed :—The market continues quiet but steady with a moderate demand for export.

Quotations :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	56 0 0
Mughi	Rs.	52 12 0
Black Kutni	Rs.	44 4 0

Groundnuts :—The market is steadier and there is more business passing.

Quotations :

Bold	Rs.	48 8 0
Small	Rs.	47 8 0

Poppyseed :—The dull market which has been ruling for some time shows signs of an improvement and prices are steadier.

Quotations :

Ready	Rs.	10 0 0 B. T.

Mowraseed :—Quiet. Little doing.

Quotation :

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—The market is steady and prices are unchanged. The enquiry is moderate.

Quotations :—

Ready Madras	Rs.	34 8 0	
„ Gujerat	Rs.	33 8 0	
April May	Rs.	6 15 0	R. T.

FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet but steady and business during the past week is reported as under—:

Dunkirk : Relets have been done in ready steamer at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. cotton.

Hamburg : The Ellerman Line has booked for March at 12s. 6d. l.s., and 13s. s.c. 1,000 tons cotton March to June has been done at 14s. 6d. and 1,000 tons July to November at 14s. s.c.

Antwerp : Business has been done April May, June at 11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.

Hull : About 5,000 tons relets done at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. l.s., ready steamer. For April to June about 9,000 tons at 11s. 6d. l.s.

15,000 tons Ore from July to December, equal quantities each month, has been booked at 14s. for Antwerp.

Rates are as under :—

March.

Antwerp.—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk.—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Havre.—13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. 6d. s.c.
Hamburg.—14s. 6d. s., 15 s.c.
Liverpool.—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Marseilles.—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa.—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Hull.—11s. 6d. l.s.
Trieste.—15s. s., 16s. c.
Venice.—15s s., 16s. c.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150o Amer

Rs. 6-0-2 per case

White Rose	„	150o	„ „	5-12-2 „ „
Chester	„	75o	„ „	5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„ „	5-0-2 „ „
Monkey	„	125o	„ „	4-15-2 „ „
Tiger	„	125o	„ „	4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„ „	3-12-0 per 8 Imp. Gal.
Gamel in tin	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 per 2 tin

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products :—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tins	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	6
Candles per pound.	0	4	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands :—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose Rs. per unit ... ... „	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... „	4	8	0
Dear Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	12	0
Dear Brand New Tins per pair „	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unti „	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair „	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair „	3	12	0
Anchor Tins per pair ... ... „	4	9	0
Shell 150 Cases per case ... „			
Anchor Cases per case ... ... „		1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ... „	4	15	0

Bombay, 12th February 1914.

Stock and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. (Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Siding.)

Description.	Stock on 31st Dec. 1913	Deliveries from. Port Trust and Importers	Direct from Dock	Total in Godowns	Sheds. 1914
Cotton Piece-goods Bales	42,794	6,457	3,484	9,941	
Cotton Piece-goods Cases	71,675	9,586	10,832	20,397	
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ..Bales	881	103	287	390	
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ..Cases	3,020	293	1,224	1,517	
Cotton Twist and Yarns ..Pkgs.	7,548	2,291	2,246	4,537	
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns..Pkgs	2,578	577	745	1,322	
Copper Braziers ..Tons	2,098	491	273	764	
Yellow Metal Braziers ..Tons	1,831	885	360	1,245	

Description.	Stock on 31st Jan. 1914	Increase or Decreases compared with previous months	Corresponding Stocks on 31st. January. 1913	1912
Cotton Piece-goods Bales	47,753	4,959	32,725	19,525
Cotton Piece-goods Cases	80,955	9,280	42,655	42,448
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ..Bales	960	79	620	770
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ..Cases	2,939	81	2,241	2,556
Cotton Twist and Yarns ..Pkgs.	7,263	285	8,502	9,474
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns Pkgs.	2,549	29	2,751	2,257
Copper Braziers ..Tons	2,155	57	701	2,844
Yellow Metal Braziers ..Tons.	2,115	284	830	2,221

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 13.

There is certainly more inquiry in our market. The present demand though not very encouraging, at least permits holders of large stocks to be more hopeful of the future. This has however not prohibited them from being very keen sellers, as they are only two anxious to sell, regardless of depreciating market values, and the necessary heavy losses, the question of interest and possibly worst condition being the compelling factors. The stocks in the warehouses have increased to 1,28,000 (one lakh twenty-eight thousand) packages, not very encouraging figures for firms and dealers, who have not hesitated to buy on large scales of late We believe, we are just now experiencing times, when the system of cautious credits and entire absence of undue demands is very necessary. Arguments against judicious credits are various, but not vigorous. It is injudiciously said, the credits induce merchants to trade above their means. The shrewd and wise offices of long and varied experience certainly know where to stop. He must be a blind and poor business man, who would pay a comparatively higher price for credit in these times of severe competition, and the firms, it is hard to gulp down, to care to reap such advantages at such risks. We know of a couple of very large houses, whose prices are very difficult to approach by the best of European firms of fame, and still these houses allow very large overdrafts. Thus whilst their buyers could defy all competition, and their cheap sales are a mystery to other competitors, the firms and their dealers reap the advantages of credit and paying trade. We report, so long as the general trade conditions are very poor, it is to be confidently hoped that the firms will not only continue to allow credits as before, but should also extend same on a liberal yet cautious scale to their old constituents, as this is the only method to enable both the firms and the dealers to relieve themselves of their unprecedented and heavy stocks. It is best to kill rash overtrade than try to dry sources that feed and foster honest trade.

In *Greys*, after busy buying slow times are being experienced, though occasional lots in the style, are still on cables. Clearance in these is encouraging, low cloths being well disposed of. Selling prices do not show a firmer tendency, but holders are being relieved, though at losses in many cases. In *Whites*, lower prices are reported to, to aim at larger sales, and it is puzzling, how forward business is still being brought to book, in spite of all adverse factors staring before the dealers. During the week, fair lines of 14 by 10 blue heading Mulls in 38, 43 and 48 inches 18 yards, have been sold at 2/8½ per piece H. D. I. D. shipment May/July. We hear, a native house has been offering the well known "Cooly" Mulls at 4/8 ex duty, 150 packages February/April, but we fear considering the times, it will be hard to obtain 4/6. It is reported some better class of White Jacconets have been put through, in 40 inches by 20 yards at about 4/11 including duty. In *Prints*, nice lines have resulted in printed choondries 44 inches by 27 yards, qualities from 7/6 to 8 a piece. Large lots of printed stripes in 40 and 44 inches have resulted in business, we hear at 4¼d. and 4d. per yard respectively. On the whole standard printing has been sold in decent lots, at 5 to 7 per cent. low prices. We hear, a lot of about 65 cases of printed sarees held by a European house, is offered nearly at a reduction of 10/12 per cent., but has found no buyers. In dyed goods, low Green Shirtings are also moving, 50 bales of a low quality in 24 by 39 yards being offered by a native house at 3/10, but they have only secured 3/8 for the same. In *Dhooties*, we find large lots, accumulating to about 300 packages, have been sold particularly by two European houses for the heavier, as well as filled qualities. Retail inquiry is helping in the line, and this has induced dealers to make purchases, particularly as the two firms have been making cheap offers.

Yarns.—Inquiry is poor. Small lots have however resulted in business. About 20 bales in 2/40's grey have been booked at 12½, whilst 2/40 bleached is quoted at 12¼ to 13d., and 2/80 grey at 21½d.; mercerised yarns in bundles have been sold at very cheap prices by Japanese houses, the selling prices on our side being 23½d. a lb. for 2/84 grey and 24d. a lb. for 2/84 bleached. Dyed warps have been offered at 7 a warp, but purchases have not been possible. 30's water has been quoted at 10½d., whilst 40's mule at 11¼ per lb.

We quote :—

Japanese Grey Drills, Rs. 10-4 per piece nett.

American Pepperells Drills, Rs. 10-15 per piece bazaar terms.

"Masjid" Grey Drills, Rs. 7-3 per piece bazaar terms.

Liepmann's "1500" White Shirtings, Rs. 10-9 per piece bazaar terms.

"Fari" "2000" Grey Shirtings, Rs. 5-13 per piece bazaar terms.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

CREDIT BANK PROSECUTION.

EVIDENCE IN BALANCE-SHEET CASE.

HASSAN BROTHERS EXAMINED.

Some progress was made yesterday in the trial of Jaffer and Mistry in the balance-sheet case before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, three witnesses being fully examined. The evidence related to the two cheques of Mukundram for Rs. 11,000 referred to in the opening address of the learned Public Prosecutor and the alleged bogus transaction of 19,500 shares. The two Hassan Brothers gave their evidence on both these points and a share clerk was then examined.

Hassanally Mahomedbhoy, further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said in his account in the Chartered Bank he found a credit entry of Rs. 11,000 on the 7th January 1911, for cash paid in and he also found a debit entry for the same amount for a cheque in favour of the Credit Bank. The cheque in favour of the Credit Bank on the Chartered Bank was drawn by his brother. He could not say in whose handwriting the body of the cheque was. About November and December, 1910, witness was doing hundi brokerage business with his father and his manganese mines were also working but at a loss. They did brokerage business in loans, fined deposits and shares of the Credit Bank. He did business in Credit Bank shares because Jaffer asked him to. Jaffer asked him to sell shares but in September he asked witness to sign an application for 19,500 shares. Jaffer said that that was the only lot left for being subscribed and witness could sell them afterwards and that he would get eight annas brokerage per every share he sold. Some of these shares were sold by him before allotment, most of them were allotted to him. He had no means to buy those shares and he did not want them. Jaffer knew that he had no means. He did not send the Rs. 39,000 with the application but he signed a pro-note with Ibrahim Tyebji Vagree. Witness never knew the man, who was introduced to him by Jaffer on the day the note was signed. The pro-note, he believed, was unpaid and must be with the Bank. The pro-note, produced and shown to him, was dated the 3rd September 1910. About 700 or 800 shares were sold by him but he did not get any commission on that sale. He did not know if any sale proceeds were credited against his pro-note, which was for the application money. He had to pay the allotment money and the first call. That amounted to over a lakh and a half and he again signed a pro-note, this time with his father. The note shown to him for Rs. 1,50,000 was the note he signed on the 7th November 1910, for those moneys. Blank transfers signed by his father were attached to the note. Receipts for different payments were also annexed to it. The shares remained with the Bank.

OTHER CHEQUES OF HIS FATHER.

The cheque shown to him was signed by his father and was in his father's handwriting. It was drawn in the name of Hassan Brothers and was dated 4th January 1911. It was for Rs. 75,000. At the end of December Hassan Brothers had signed a pro-note for the same amount and the cheque was to wipe that off. No money had passed either way. Besides this, one or two notes were signed by his father. Witness was asked by Jaffer to ask his (witness') father to sign them. They were for Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000. The amounts were credited to his father's current account in the Credit Bank and they were wiped off by cheques given a few days after to Jaffer through the witness. Jaffer had asked him to do all this. His father entered into a contract with the Credit Bank through Jaffer for discounting hundies. The contract was in writing and must be with the Bank. In that connection he believed Rs. 5,000 were deposited in the Bank. The cheque shown to him was signed by his father and was for Rs. 4,931-8-6. The cheque was given to Jaffer along with the contract. As far as he remembered his father had not that money and this amount was obtained by hundies drawn by Hassan Brothers and endorsed by his father and discounted by Jaffer on behalf of the Credit Bank.

Cross-examination was declined.

THE YOUNGER BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmed Mahomedbhoy, the younger of the Hassan Brothers, was the next witness called. Examined by Mr. Nicholson, he said in November and December 1910, he was employed in the Mandvi branch of the Credit Bank. The account of Mukundram Hiralal at the Mandvi Branch was opened on the 19th November, 1913. On the 7th January, 1911, two items, one of Rs. 10,000 and one of Rs. 1,000, were debited to the account against two cheques. When those cheques were drawn, the account had already been overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 7,691-6-1. On that day witness had received instructions from the head office by telephone to allow the over-draft. The cheques were brought to him by his father on the same day. The account then showed a debit of Rs. 18,000 and odd. The cash for the Rs. 11,000 was taken away by his father. The cheque for Rs. 11,000 on the Chartered Bank signed by him. He did not know what it was for. He had signed several blank cheques in the cheque book, which he had then handed over to his brother. The account in their name in the Credit Bank was operated on by Jaffer and his brother Noor Mahomed. Witness and his brother had also drawn some cheques after taking Jaffer's sanction. He knew the second accused Mistry, whom he used to see at the Bank.

Cross-examination was declined.

SHARE CLERK'S VERSION.

Framroze Bapuji Dadyburjor, a clerk in the office of the liquidator of the Credit Bank, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he had been a share clerk in the Bank from 15th August 1910, till it was wound up. Hassanalli Mahomed was registered in the book as a holder of 18,853 shares. Originally Hassanalli had applied for 19,500 shares and afterwards his allotment was diminished to 18,853 shares. He knew both Jaffer and Mistry. He was on one occasion asked by the chief accountant to prepare a rough statement showing the names of the shareholders and to calculate what the interest at the rate of five per cent. would be on the paid-up capital. It was done by a clerk under him and witness verified it. This took place in December 1910. Witness gave the result of his calculations to Jaffer in the beginning of January. Witness had seen Mistry in the Bank. He saw Mistry for the first time in the Bank in 1910. Sometimes Mistry used to be with the clerks and sometimes with thme manager. His share register was examined by the clerk of the auditor, Mr. A. C. Rice.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

A "Press Communique" states, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, Superintendent, Port Blair, proceeds on eight months' leave from the middle of April.

Mr. J. Hope Simpson, of the Indian Civil Service, United Provinces, at present on leave has been offered and has accepted the officiating appointment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE SURPLUSS

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the Chairman the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy expressed regret at the sad death of Mr. Donald Fraser, a member of the Corporation, which had occurred at Harda yesterday.

The Committee considered a letter from the manager of the Industrial Press, stating that as the priming work for Division No. 3 had been entrusted to another press, it would be "a ruinous loss," to him to carry out the work for Division No. 1 at the tendered rates and that he might be allowed to withdraw from the contract for Division No. I, and his deposit in respect thereof might not be forfeited: The manager adds that he was prepared to carry out the contract for the printing work under division No. 7 at the rates tendered by him and he hoped that having regard to the work done by him in the past at rates very favourable to the Municipality his request would meet with sympathetic consideration.

The Chairman moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commisioner for favour of disposal. He hoped the Commisioner would take the circumstances into consideration and treat the applicant as kindly as he could. The matter might go to the Commissioner, who must come to the Committee for sanction.

WANTED LIGHTS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the residents of Post Office Lane adjoining the Girgaum Post Office, in which it was requested that the lane which was used by many persons as a short cut from Girgaum Back Road to Sandhurst Road, might have Municipal lights.

The Commissioner reported that the lane was a private one and it was necessary to improve it. He added that arrangements were therefore being made to take action under section 305 of the Municipal Act, against the owners of houses abutting on the same and that when the plans and estimates were ready the necessary sanction of the Standing Committee would be applied for.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

SUGGESTION TO DISPOSE OF THE SURPLUS.

Messrs. Rajaram Bhargava and Bros. engineering stone supplies, in a letter, stated that they had learnt that the Bombay Municipality had a surplus of 38 lakhs of Rupees and was considering how it might be utilized and they therefore submitted the folloing suggestion:—

"Our quarries here are wonderful Geological deposits. Stone Sheets of 60 by 50 by 8 feet are existing in it. A huge stone 60 by 4 by 2 ft. out from this rock, cleaned, polished and ornamentally coloured and decorated with the engravings on it with the History of the British Ruler's Glory, His Majesty's Speech of 12th December 1912 at the Coronation Durbar, Royal Proclamation and the Precious Boons granted to the Indian subjects by His Majesty may be prepared and sent to Delhi, the New Capital, for placing it in, or over, the Throne Hall of His Majesty. We would do the work gladly. It is our request that you would bring my idea to the sight of the Committee. It would make your name immortal and give much fame. Cost of preparing may come to Rs. 10,000 or less"

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporaion with a recommendation that the same be recorded.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONARY CONDITIONS.

RESOLUTION REGARDING R. E. OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that officers of the Royal Engineers who were commissioned after the 20th February, 1886 and have been elected for continuous Indian service shall be entitled (so long as they do not exercise their power which they possess under Military Department Notification No. 4 dated 1st January 1904, of cancelling their election) to improvement in the pensionary conditions granted to officers of the Indian Army by India Army Order No. 38 dated 17th January 1910, i.e., any period not exceeding five years of service on the British Establishment will count for service for an Indian pension in addition to all periods after first arrival in India during which pay has been received from Indian revenues.

This decision will have effect from 2nd November 1913 and will not apply to officers who retire from the service prior to that date.

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AND

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KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

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Without Drugs and Without Pain

PATHOCK & SON'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL HALL

ATTENDED BY—

DR. RAM SAHOY PATHOCK, Homeopathic Physician, AND A. H. MEDALIST.

DR. ZIRA LAL PATHOCK, L.H.M. & S.

Lucknow. 6/4 Latouche Rd. Dated: 28/3 1913.

To Dr. Jacob Katz, Govt. Place, East, Calcutta.

I am glad to inform you that I have many cases cured of different kinds, as neuritis, sciatica & Chronic Lumbago, which were given up, but fortunately oxypathor supplied them with the proper aid at the time of Emergency when all hopes whatever were given up. Hoping this would find you hale & hearty with best respects from yours truly, Dr. R. Pathock

Thousand of Similar Letters are on file in our many institutes. Call personally and be convinced.

OXYPATHY is the modern drugless cure for illness and disease of almost any kind. The OXYPATHOR cures disease (both acute and chronic) and keeps one well through self-administration of Nature's most valuable agent, OXYGEN—pure atmospheric OXYGEN.

OXYGEN deficiency is the reason for so much disease, suffering, and needless mortality. OXYPATHY teaches you the art of curing yourself or any member of your family in the privacy of your own home without drugs, medicines, or surgical operations. Apply it to your body's needs when sick or ailing and regain and maintain health—PERFECT HEALTH. OXYPATHY is the link between nature and man. It fights Nature with Nature's most potent weapons—OXYGEN, and it must win in the end.

THE OXYPATHOR re-animates and invigorates the organism—gives endurance, good digestion—restores the nervous system—gives a clear eye, clear complexion, clear brain, and in advanced age turns back the dial plate of life from 10 to 20 years.

It is not an electrical device, and therefore never wants re-charging. It is practically indestructible.

AXIOMATIC: What the Oxypathor will not cure nothing will.

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With OXYPATHY you treat yourself IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME, under the skilful and scientific guidance of the Oxypathy book of directions. You can use the treatment at any hour of the day or night. You can use the OXYPATHOR on yourself, by yourself, without any assistance whatsoever; even a child can use it with the assistance of the parents. It can be used by any woman or even child of the most delicate health.

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OXPATHY

WILL SAVE YOU

NO DRUGS, NO MEDICINES, NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS, BUT NATURE'S OWN CURE.

OXYGEN

RESULTS, NOT WORDS, PROVE THE

OXYPATHOR

TO BE THE GREATEST CURE FOR DISEASE KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

OXYPATHY—The modern drugless method for preventing amd mastering almost all ailments of man, woman, and child, regardless of kind, cause, severity, duration, or failure of former treatments.

Treat and Cure Yourself and your Family in the Privacy of your own Home with Nature's most Valuable Efficient Agent—

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REWARD OF Rs. 10,000

Our standing reward of Rs. 10,000, as a guarantee that each and every letter published by us, is, never purchased for any consideration, but are *bona fide* received from actual purchasers of our machines, also covers the above testimonials.

Cures Fever, Influenza, Croup, Appendicitis, Diabetes, Dropsy, Eczema, Deafness Headache, Liver & Kidney complaints, Neuritis, Piles, Sores, Ulcers Blood Poison, Tonsilitis.

MASWAMY CHETTY, B.A., ADVOCATE. CHIEF COURT, MYSORE.

Basavanagudi Post, Bangalore City, 12-3-1913.

Dr. John Jacob Katz, The Institute of Oxypathy, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely glad to say that the Oxypathor which I bought from you is really a marvel and is work its weight in gold. I have used it myself for nervousness, dizziness, affection and constipation and have treated with it a friend of mine for malarial fever of a chronic form and have in the body Bile-boilers. This is my experience until now. I shall report to you of its further usefulness after I use it for other ailments.

Yours faithfully, Thos. Gnanaswamy Chetty

Thousands of Similar Letters are on file in our many institutes. Call personally and be convinced.

LACK OF is OXYGEN the cause of all illness. The body is burdened with waste matter that clogs the circulation and poisons the blood. Fevers and acute ailments then result. When this material accumulates in any particular spot, Rheumatism, Constipation, Dispepsia, Appendicitis, or some other local disease develops.

The Value of Oxygen

Pure Rich Blood Depends Upon Oxygen

Pure Rich Blood Destroys Diseased Germs.

THE OXYPATHOR—THE DIA-MAGNETIC OXYGEN GENERATOR—dissolves and throws out the impurities from the blood and body.

The OXYPATHOR breaks up any ailment and disease within a few minutes of its application.

The OXYPATHOR averts Fever produces respiration and perspiration when required; thus putting the patient well on the way of recovery.

The OXYPATHOR begins the reduction of stubborn inflammation within a few minutes and overcomes it entirely in a few hours. It quits the most agonising pain within fifteen minutes of its application.

The OXYPATHOR gives profound restful slumber and without the awful after-effects of dreadful opiates and narcotics.

OXYPATHY, has cured and will continue to cure all ailments, diseases, and pains that years of other treatments, drugs, and medicines failed to relieve.

OXYGEN—pure atmospheric OXYGEN—is the link between Nature and Man. The OXYPATHOR FIGHTS NATURE WITH NATURE.

The OXYPATHOR is not a medicine nor drug. It is neither an electric belt nor ones of the many so-called electric appliances vibrators etc. etc. There is no electricity connected with it. It is an OXYGEN DIA-MAGNETIC GENERATOR for the purpose of supplying the diseased system with the required amount of PURE ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN. It is the simplest, and yet the greatest pharmaceutical discovery and invention of the present century.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subjects of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY 33 OXYGEN LABORATORY, GOVERNMENT PLACE, EAST. CALCUTTA.

Under the Personal Management of Dr. JACOB KATZ.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Second Day, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.; His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon will arrive in State at 3-40 p.m.

Bible Class on Prophecy, the New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company. "The Quaker Girl." Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.

B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba, Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C. Poona Division.

Bombay Medical Council Meeting, Ready-money Home, Appollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, February 16.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.

TUESDAY, February 17.

Bombay Hunt, White House .

Bombay University Convocation.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

American-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 and 11 p.m.

"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 1-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 77 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Feb. 13.

150. Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending Competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night the 13th Instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters II. The Hill Memorial Competition an dBayley Company Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneaously) on Sunday the 15th Instant commencing at 7-30 a.m.

151. Musketry.—The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday the 16th Instant for Class Firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Head-Quarters so that their own rifles may be taken out.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

CAMP, COLABA, Feb. 12.

80 Duties.—Orderly Officer for 13th instant; 2nd Lieut. J. S. McCann.
Next for Duty Lieut. P. H. Retallack.
Orderly Sergt. for 13th instant; Sergt O. M. P. Clyne.
Next for duty Sergt. W. G. Niven.

81 Guard.—The Officer Commanding No. 2 Company will detail One N. C. O. and 3 Gunners for guard the 14th instant.

82 Parade.—7 a.m. Both Companies will fall on Camp Parade Ground and if the guns are not available will be exercised at Infantry drill.

5-25 p.m. Both Companies will fall on Camp Parade Ground and if the Guns are not available will be exercised at Infantry drill.

83 Promotions No. 2 Coy.—The following Promotions will take effect in No. 2 Company from to-days date:—
No. 697 Corpl. T. Haton to be Sergt. (Supernumerary to the Establishment.)
No. 1389 A/Br. W. H. Stubbs to be Corpl. (Supernumerary to the Establishment.)
No. 1178 Gunner L. B. Ashworth Corpl Vice Hatton.
No. 1475 Gunner G. House A/Br Vice Stubbs.

84 Practice.—At practice when "CEASE FIRE" Sounds nobody is to move or touch any Material until Chief Umpire's Staff have reported that all Material is Correct or otherwise.

The attention of all Members is drawn to the notice on the Notice Board re-Battle Practice on the 16th instant.

AFTER ORDER.

The E. E. Company will be on All Night Manning from 17th to the 23rd February 1914.

To enable rifles to be arranged the O. C hopes that as many as possible will be present on Tuesday the 17th.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY'S DINNER

The Elphinstonian Society's dinner to H. E. the Governor has been unavoidably postponed from Friday, March 6 to Saturday, March 7.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

A cycle run from Borivli to Thana via Ghore-Bunder will take place to-morrow. Members will start from Borivli, at 7 a.m. (S. T.), to Thana.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The senior class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when the Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A.D.D., will lecture on "Milton's Paradise Lost."

WARNING FOR ROUGH SEAS.

According to a midday notification by the Port Officer, Bombay, warning signal was ordered to be hoisted yesterday there being a deep disturbance near Pasni travelling eastward, giving rough seas in the North Arabian Sea.

"THE QUAKER GIRL."

There are two hundred seats available at Rs. 3 each for the performance of "The Quaker Girl" at the Excelsior Theatre to-night. Good seats are still available for stalls and circle. Booking at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s Rampart Row.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a students' conversazione on Tuesday next, at 9 p.m., C. M. S. Hall, Girgaon, to award scholarships to and congratulate Indian Christian students upon their success in University and Government examinations. The Rev. D. Mackichan, D. D. will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting to congratulate the ladies who have passed the several University examinations last year, will be held to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, Madgaokar's house, near Level-crossing Chowpati. Mrs. Ramabai Ranade is specially coming from Poona to address the meeting.

PARSEE WRITER'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Parsee Writers' Association will be held at the Bai Bhicaiji Bengaly School, Fort, on Wednesday next, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—(1). To receive the annual report and the audited accounts of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1913; (2). To elect office-bearers for the ensuing year; (3). To elect an auditor.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture on Tuberculosis, by the aid of Magic lantern, will be delivered by Dr. C. Coutinho, L. M. and S., B.Sc. and C., to-morrow, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), in the Hall of the Portuguese Church, Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, M.B., D.P.H., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to be present.

JAIN STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

The second meeting of the Jain Students' Brotherhood will be held in the Hall of Hirabag, near C. P. Tank, to-morrow, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. P. A. Wadia M.A., will deliver a lecture on "A Few Paradoxes in Politics." Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., preside. The usual Sunday classes will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Udani, M.A., LL.B., between 8 and 9 a.m. in H. G. Jain Boarding when he will read a book on "Your Inner Forces" and the lecture and classes are open to all.

DROWNING FATALITY.

A Mahomedan boy named Kasam and four other companions of his, went into the sea at Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday evening, to have a swim. Kasam and two others ventured out into the deep attempting to reach a plank which was floating in the water. Two of the boys grew tired and gave up the attempt, but Kasam persisted in reaching the goal. The tide was running high at the time and Kasam, feeling exhausted, began to sink. His companions raised an alarm and a crowd rushed to the spot, but before any assistance could be rendered to him, he sank and was drowned. His body was recovered in the night.

BREACH OF TRUST IN RESPECT OF A BICYCLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged one Maruti Sawant with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 65 and belonging to Mahomed Sahel Haji Abdulla.

The evidence showed that the complainant keeps a bicycle shop at Bellasis Road, Byculla. On the 23rd ultimo, the accused hired a bicycle from him for one hour for which he paid three annas. As he failed to return with the cycle the complainant reported the matter to the police. On the 6th instant, the complainant saw one Dattaram Dhahu, a Hindu boy, riding a bicycle and stopping him handed him over to the police. Dattaram, on being questioned said he had borrowed the machine from one Sitaram Kanoo, a friend of his. Sitaram was then arrested and confessed to having purchased the bicycle from the accused for Rs. 20 and produced a receipt in support of his statement.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 90 or in default of payment to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MOTHER DROWNS HERSELF WITH CHILDREN.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Another dead body, that of a woman aged about thirty-five years, was found, yesterday morning, floating in the same well on Dockyard Road, Mazagon, in which two dead bodies, a boy and a girl, were discovered the previous morning. It is believed that the woman must have been the mother of the two children and driven to desperation through privation in a state of delirium must have jumped into the well with her children.

An inquest was held on the dead bodies yesterday, by Mr. G .F. Chalk, the Coroner, Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon who examined the bodies certified that there were characteristic signs of drowning in the boy and girl but that the body of the woman showed no such signs. She had been suffering from malaria and people suffering from this malady sometimes get suicidal ideas. However, there was nothing to indicate that death was not caused by drowning. There were no marks of violence on any of the bodies, and all appeared to be in a healthy condition.

Inspector E. Fern said that the well was three feet apart from the main road and a wall four feet high between the well and the road. A parapet wall three feet high ran right round the well, and there were no steps leading down to the surface of the water. There was also a platform near the well on which men stood for drawing water. The depth of the water in the well was twenty-eight feet. No people lived near the well.

Bala Babu, a carpenter, who discovered the bodies, said that the woman appeared to be a sweeper and he thought he saw her and the two children begging at Mazagon some time ago.

As the three bodies remain unidentified further enquiry was adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

THE KING TO VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The King will attend the Rugby match between Ireland and England on Saturday.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

As was to be expected, R. D. England was too good for L. S. Bartlett in the second game played in connection with the Marryatt Cup yesterday. Last year England lost to Kidd in the final, and as the latter is not defending the title this year the former is expected to win with some confidence. He has a particularly strong service and his smashes which are practically impossible to return when he is in form. Bartlett was thought to have no chance, and so it proved, as in the two sets he only managed to win one game, the second of the last set.

The scores were:—
R. D. England beat L. S. Bartlett, 6—0, 6—1.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The first semi-final game in connection with the Ladies' Doubles Handicap was played yesterday, and quite an interesting one it proved. Yesterday the play of Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs was commented upon, and now they proved quite equal to giving 15.3 to the Misses Osborne. The latter were very steady, but being less strong than their opponents were kept on the back lines all the time. They shewed weakness in volleying, and this the others appeared to realise in the latter stages. Mrs. Blunt was as steady as ever with long driving from the back line, and Mrs. Gibbs was as dangerous as before at the net. Most of the games went to "deuce," and some capital rallies provided plenty of interest for a good number of spectators.

In the first set the Misses Osborne went away with the first two games, then Mrs. Blunt won her service but lost a love game. Mrs. Gibbs also won her serve, a very strong over-hand one, but again they were beaten, the Misses Osborne running off with three successive games and the set.

A change took place in the second set, Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs taking the first three games. Then the Misses Osborne had more of the play, placing the ball away from Mrs. Gibbs at the net. They drew up to three-all, but then two games went against them, and though they took Mrs. Gibb's service they lost the set.

The scratch players had now thoroughly gauged their opponents' game, and they scored a love set in the third. "Deuce" was called on several occasions, and after a long last game, the Misses. Osborne had to give way to a stronger pair. The other semi-final is fixed for next Wednesday, and the winner's of yesterday's game with take a great deal of beating.

Scores:—
Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs, scr, beat the Misses Osborne, plus 15.3; 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

EXCITING AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 13.

The third day of the Poona Annual Regatta provided some excellent sport and some close and exciting finishes which were witnessed by a fairly large attendance from the lawn at Rosherville.

Two heats of semi-finals came first and both provided surprises, the Royal Artillery beating the Royal Engineers, the favourites, after a great race by two thirds of a length. The next heat which was between the Cameron Highlanders and the 2nd Dorsets was rowed in faster time, the Highlanders winning by a length in 4 minutes 9-2/5 seconds, that is 8-1/5 seconds better timing.

Perhaps the most sensational finish was provided by the Ladies' Fours for which three crews competed. The boats kept well together to within a few yards of the line, Mrs. Alston's boat having, if anything a slight advantage. A great race ensued from this point Miss McIver's boat passing the leader and almost dead heating with Miss Berg's boat which was a bare six inches behind.

Richardson and Binney of the Sappers and Miners beat Clemson and Weldon of the Dorsets in the final of the Junior pairs after a good race, while in the last event, the final of the Senior Pairs, Bacon and Nicholson beat Whitely and Squires easily.

SOUTHERN ARMY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PIONEERS BEAT SAPPERS AND MINERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 13.

The team of the 101st Grenadiers on Wednesday scratched from the Southern Army Hockey Tournament for Indian Troops, leaving the 61st Pioneers in the local final against the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

This game resulted this afternoon in a fine victory for the Pioneers by three goals to one after an excellent display of hockey and a blank first half. The winners go to Secunderabad to compete in the final contest for the Cup.

BILLIARDS AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

At the Gymkhana last night A. E. Williams, the professional, beat. Major good, I.A. at billiards. The professional's play was the best ever witnessed here including the exhibitions by Stevenson Roberts and Inman. Major Good scored 133, while Williams reached 1,000 in eighty minutes (600 being conceded to the amateur in 1,000). Williams made some fine breaks and the play was excellent.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SELECTIONS ON FORM.

GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.
Horses left in:—

Kempion	10	4	Valetius	7	13
Mayfowl	9	10	Wayward & Wild	7	10
Shining Way	9	9	Meddling	7	7
Criton	9	0	Hamara	7	3
Lumination	8	11	Soultline	7	2
Hilarity	8	9	Refresher	7	2
Matchlock	8	5	Flying Fish	6	0
Pretty Good Sort	8	1			

This race will be very differently run to the Bombay City Plate, the pace will be much more solid, the light-weight division will see to this. The best handicapped competitor is Lumination, and Refresher is well in. Shining Way and Kempion meet again at a technical difference of 2lbs., representing Kempion's neck advantage in the Bombay City Plate. Practically they are on the same mark. Last Wednesday's race will benefit Shining Way more than Kempion; the former is obviously improving everyday, the latter either stationary or deteriorating. With the exception of Lumination, Refresher, and Matchlock the outside opposition is feeble, and for these reasons the race will be probably won by

SHINING WAY.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.

Distance 6 furlongs.
Horses left in:—

Smirk	10	2	Cherrywood	7	8
Meddling	10	1	Lady Douglas	7	5
Satellite	9	1	Molly S:	7	3
Arkangelo	9	0	Seigneurie	7	2
Borgie	8	2	Loid Robert	6	6
Impecunious	7	9			

This appears to be a good thing for Arkangelo or Borgie. Both being in the same interests it remains to be seen which of the two will start. If both numbers appear on the board give preference to

BORGIE

with Seigneurie and Impecunious for places.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.

Distance about 1¼ miles.
Horses left in:—

Sweden	9	12	German Silver	7	12
Soomsam	9	2	Nafa	7	11
Ajmer	8	11	Raishid Pasha	7	8
British King	8	5	Last Chance	7	8
Guinea Merchant	8	1	Kokab	7	8
Grey Ghost II	8	0	Alwar	6	7
Mysore	8	0	Makbul	6	0

The top-weight by his last run gave evidence of being well. He is a good weight carrier—excellent stayer—and as game as a pebble. In this company 9st. 12lbs. is not excessive and the race looks a good thing for

SWEDEN.

Soomsam and British King are likely to be runners up.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.

Distance 1¼ miles.
Horses left in:—

Gold Fish II, Regent, Dhaman, Money Gold, Real Gold, Black Malik, Good Gold, Young Hyderi, Nakib, Valens, Sir Knight, and Bhatty Chief.

Were it not for his wretched display in the Dealers' Plate on Wednesday Dhaman would have been ear-marked for the Derby in spite of his heavy impost 10st. 1lb. Report states he was so badly beaten over the short course of one mile, Brown pulled up when entering the straight. Under these circumstances he is not worthy of a passing thought if "form" has to be considered, and it is surprising to find the pen was not put through his name. Regent's last performance was not sufficiently attractive to justify support with 9st. 5lbs. up. Nakib with his 9st. 12lbs. packet is certain to run prominently and will be right up at the finish. There are only two in the race which have a prospect of finishing in front of him, viz., Young Hyderi (6st. 10lbs.) and Sir Knight (8st. 1lb.). Young Hyderi is only a baby, and though favoured with a feather-weight, the distance may tell on him. For this reason

SIR KNIGHT

is to be preferred, with Young Hyderi and Nakib for places.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.
Horses left in:—

Ream, Abdul Malik, Raspberry, Malster, Gafal, Master Bill, Young Majub and Malayeb.

It is hardly necessary, with 17lbs. in his favour compared with handicap weights, to state that

ABDUL MALIK

under ordinary circumstances will win. Young Majub should run second and Ream third.

THE MELTON PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.
Horses left in:—

Engine, Kaiser, Red Silk, Progress, Balkan Prince, Khailan, Navigator, Buttercup, Fareed Beg, Guldasta, Chaser, Faleh Khan, Stable Boy, Saidan, Pepul, Ambassador and Nainava.

There has been so much topsy-turvey running amongst the best performers in this bunch, that it is a difficult matter to hazard an opinion on form. On last Wednesday's run, Nainava's chance appears to be most inviting. He is reported to be suffering from a sore mouth, but if his number goes up, it may be taken for granted he has only bitten his tongue by lolling it about in his cheek, and the malady is not very severe. The issue should be restricted to Red Silk, Saidan and Buttercup. It looks as if Mr. N. Jehangir's grey is a bad beginner and apt to get shut in, which may account for his disappointing display in the New Plate last Wednesday. He may possibly be more fortunate to-day and if such be the case

SAIDAN

will be difficult to beat, with Red Silk and Buttercup for places.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.
Horses left in:—
Chobham, Kempion, Polish and Primrose Morn.

If Kempion by any chance elects to have a turn at this race some little interest may be imported into the event. Otherwise it looks on paper that the first and second money will be appropriated by

PRIMROSE and POLISH

with the wooden spoon for Chobham.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the draw:—

OPEN SINGLES.—Sanderson, Bye; Anderson and Slogget; Macbeth and Douglas; Birch and Gull.

CLOSED DOUBLES.—Birch and Macbeth; Sanderson and Anderson; Sloggett and Gull.

MARKER'S SINGLES.—Jehangir Bye; Syed Ali, and Jamsetji; Majid and Hormusjee; Manveckjee Bye.

PROGRAMME ON SUNDAY.

OPEN SINGLES.—Macbeth and Douglas at 2 p.m.

MARKER'S SINGLES.—Majid and Hormusji 2-30 p.m.

OPEN SINGLES.—Birch and Gull at 3 p.m.

At 3-30 Sahibs' and Markers' Event will take place if possible. The draw for this event has not yet been made.

The Racquet Tournament will be held throughout next week commencing at 2 p.m. daily.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS.

RESULTS IN SEMI-FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

In the semi-final round of the Madras Football Tournament on Wednesday the Norfolk Regiment beat the 8th Battery, R. F. A., from Bellary by two goals to nil.

Yesterday in the same round the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment met the 97th Battery, R. F. A., from St. Thomas' Mount and beat them by a goal to nil.

The final will be played on Saturday when a good game is expected.

THEFT AT THE CENTURY MILLS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Fitzgerald charged one Krishna Laxuman, a Hindu, with housebreaking by night and theft in the Century Mills of a bundle of cloth valued at Rs. 40.

The evidence showed that on the night of the 9th instant, Mahomed Singh, the watchman on duty at the Century Mills heard an alarm raised of "thief, thief," and hurrying to the spot saw the accused running away with a bundle of cloth under his arm. He arrested the man and took him to Victor Lisboa, the jamadar, who, on going round the mill premises, discovered that an entrance had been effected into the Folding department through the roof. The glass tiles of the roof were broken and a rope was hanging from one of the beams to the ground. The accused had climbed up the roof and entered the Folding department by breaking the tiles.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Thakurdas Laldas, a Hindu, was charged with being in possession of six grains of cocaine without a licence. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was arrested at Kumbharwada on Tuesday with the cocaine in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged one Percy Scott with cheating the Rangoon Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in respect of Rs. 100. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested in Bombay on the receipt of a telegram from the Rangoon Police. Inspector Guider applied that the accused be sent to Rangoon. The application was granted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb 13.

Approval has been given to the appointments of Lieutenants-Colonel Waterfield and Major Norman, 11th Lancers, as Commandant and 2nd in Command respectively of that Regiment.

Lieutenant-G. G. Murray, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the Nigeria Regiment of the West African Fronier Force.

Lieutenant Fraser, 39th Horse, is appointed personal assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, from 1st March.

Captain H. K. Bethell, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, is transferred to the 7th Hussars.

Lieutenant L'Armour, No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Agra, is posted to No. 72, Heavy Battery, at Nowgong.

Brigadier-General Roowell, commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, is granted leave for 7½ months.

Captain MacBrayne, 15th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Montague Bates, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Territorial Force, and has been ordered Home.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDEN.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play this evening the following Programme at the Victoria Garden under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. with Admission fee.

March—Paul Jones	Kappey.
Overture—Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Valse—The Chorister	Phelps.
Selection—Hullo Ragtime	Hirsch
Serenade—O. Sole Mio	Capua.
Two Step—Belle of the Barber's Ball	Cohan.
Selection—Garmen (by request)	Bizet.
One Step—The Hoble Skirt Walk	Lestrange.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Additional list of passengers per the English Mail Steamer s. s. Salsette sailing to-day:—
Bee, Mr.; Nugent, Major C. H. H.; Dyke, Mrs. O. M. and child; Stevenson, Capt. F.; Stewart, Mrs.; Suaddin, Mr. M.; Bell, Lt.-Col. H. P. and Mrs.; Moss, Mrs. and infant; Governlock, Mr. A.; George, Sir Ernest; Liversidge, Mr. E. H.; Galloway, Mr. R. L.; Down, Mr. C. B. and Mrs.; Loutet, Mr. W.; Norrie, Mr.; Swinton, I.M.S., Lt.-Col. F. W.; Kamat, I.M.S., Capt. D. D.; Stones, Mrs.; Hunter, Mr. H. H.; Longworth, Mrs.; Sanders, Capt. G. P. and Mrs.; Fennell, Mr. C. D.; Strickland, Miss E. V.; Moss, Captain T.; Revnell, Rev. A. J.; Masson, Dr.; Hallam-Murray, Mr. A. H.; Bevan, Rev. N. T. and Mrs.; Warren, Mrs. W. R.; Vicary, Mr. E. S.; Brown, Mr.; Doyle, Miss S.; Nathan, Hon. Mr. R.; Kamat, Mrs. and 2 infants.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, Feb. 14, 1914.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

We think that all those who are concerned for the continued existence of Liberal institutions and their conduct in a spirit of freedom must feel some misgivings at the recent arbitrary actions of the South African Government, culminating in the Deportation of the Labour leaders. Even Mr. Harcourt, who appeared in the House of Commons as the protagonist of the Union Government, seemed strongly to realise that it was more a case for apology than justification, and General Hertzog and Mr. Merriman in the Union Parliament, while they think it necessary to accord their support to the second reading of the Indemnity Bill,—no doubt for constitutional reasons,—have strongly criticised the conduct of General Botha and his colleagues, and have intimated their intention of demanding in the Committee stage the withdrawal of the provision for the perpetual banishment of the Deportees. In the meanwhile the House of Commons, impressed, no doubt, by Mr. Harcourt's appeal on behalf of the Union Government, has rejected the Labour party's amendment to the Address, demanding that Lord Gladstone should be directed to reserve the Indemnity Bill pending a judicial enquiry concerning martial law and the scope of the Indemnity Bill. Such a result was inevitable but it cannot be supposed that the matter will end there. There is likely yet, we imagine, to be some further strong expression of public opinion, and it is more than probable that the Deportees themselves will take what legal steps are open to them, a matter, as to which we shall refer presently. But it seems to us that, in spite of the vote of the House of Commons, the tone of the Debate was one of apprehension, if not of condemnation, of an action by a British Colonial Government, which Lord Robert Cecil, a high Tory, justly described as being "repugnant to British ideas of liberty." It does not appear, unfortunately that the Colonial Office proposes even to offer any sort of remonstrance to the Union Government,—not even a protest against the assumption that a Colonial Government is entitled to dump down its alleged dangerous characters in the Mother Country. Mr. Harcourt's rhetorical phrase, in which he declared that the free Parliaments which Britain had "wide flung through the world are our constant pride and only our occasional embarassment," in itself states the danger that has to be faced. We are proud of our free Parliaments because they have on the whole justified our confidence in them and have acted in a spirit of freedom. But when we have a young Parliament celebrating its acquisition of freedom by a series of acts, directly affecting the rights of other portions of the Empire, which are entirely opposed to all British ideas of freedom and justice, it is not easy to respond to Mr. Harcourt's appeal to treat them with "a broad mind and wide confidence."

If General Smuts in attempting to justify the enormity of the actions of the Union Government had disclosed a state of affairs which really threatened the safety of the State, we should still consider that the recourse to so tremendous a punishment as perpetual banishment without trial would be without justification. But he has not, in our view, succeeded in doing this. The Union Government was not dealing with a rebellion or anything in the nature of a rebellion. And even General Smuts has admitted that there would not have been sufficient evidence to proceed against the Deportees in the courts. Where then was the justification for deportation? As "The Nation" points out if we grant, for the sake of argument, that a strike endangers public peace, and that those exceptional and arbitrary measures, called by the misleading name of martial law, are necessary for the public safety, there remain several degrees of comparison in its exercise.

The first degree is the enrolment of a special police, the prohibition of meetings, and the use of arms in the prevention of anything held to be directly leading to crime. The second is the temporary arrest and imprisonment of men suspected of inciting to violence, against whom the ordinary legal proofs are not available. Both these proceedings may be justified by the requirements of public safety if the fear of disorder is well-grounded. In the case of a Labour war, a third step is the attack on strike leaders as such, or, on those who, like Mr. Creswell, have urged the men to stand firm while at the same time urgently dissuading them from disorder. This step treats a strike as itself a rebellion, and declares war on any militant combination of labour. But it still deals with the present emergency, and can plead that it is suspending the ordinary civil rights only during the period of crisis. The fourth step of deporting a body of Labour leaders collectively goes further. It uproots men from their homes and business, not to put them under temporary restraint, but to exile them altogether. It cannot be justified by any temporary necessity, but is an announcement that the Union Government will not tolerate in South Africa men who have advised their fellows to refuse to work under whatever conditions may be imposed on them by their employers.

In fact, as we have said, all along, the object of the Union Government was to crush Trades Unionism. It could not have believed, so far as anything General Smuts has told us would justify such a belief, that there was any real, definite and actual danger to the State except of a purely temporary character.

There remains the legal aspect of the matter. Dr. Bisschop, a well-known authority on Roman Dutch law, declares that although under martial law banishment is a common penalty, it can take place only under a particular statute. Formerly any person deemed by the Government to be dangerous to peace, order, or good government, could be removed, but the Act sanctioning this has since been repealed. The Union Emigrants Regulation Act of 1913 contains a clause providing for deportation but only on grounds of immorality. Professor J. H. Morgan in "The Daily News" declares that this Act "could not possibly be held to justify the deportation of British subjects of European descent not convicted of a criminal offence by the ordinary laws of the country." The very haste of the Government suggests the illegality of their action, and indeed it is only necessary to quote the President of the Supreme Court at Pretoria when he remarked that had he had on the previous day the information then before him he would have granted the order restraining the Government from deporting the prisoners. Two precedents are quoted in the papers by the mail. The first is that of the Canadian Government which after the rebellion of 1838 deported a number of "undesirables" to Bermuda and was afterwards held to have exceeded its powers. In the other case the Chilian Government contracted with Captain Lesley to carry a number of political prisoners to Liverpool in an English vessel. Lesley was indicted for false imprisonment on the arrival of the ship at Liverpool and was convicted. Lord Chief Justice Erle, later, in confirming the conviction found that Lesley had acted at Valparaiso in accordance with Chilian law, but that this justification ceased immediately he had passed the line of Chilian jurisdiction. Lesley, as Mr. Alfred Fellows points out seems, however, to have been in a better position than the captain of the Umgeni which is taking the South African Deportees to England. It would seem then that the Deportees may yet be able to show that a ship's captain cannot assist a Colonial Government in the kidnapping of British subjects with impunity.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

In spite of its pessimistic tone, an article on the Bagdad Railway in the February "Fortnightly Review" by Mr. T. A. O'Connor brings out very clearly the principal points of international significance with regard to this much discussed project. From 1875, when the first section of what was then known as the Anatolian Railway was built by German engineers to the order of Turkey, up to now endless discussions in the Continental press and *pourparlers* between the Governments concerned have taken place, and the situation to-day is, briefly, that Germany is to be the owner of the line as far as Bassorah; that an extension of the Railway from Bassorah to the Persian Gulf must be conditional upon British approval; that the navigation of the Tigris up to and beyond Bagdad is recognised to be a substantial British interest which may be developed and consolidated; and that Turkey's suzerainty of the Gulf is admitted. It will be remembered that some months ago Turkey and England arrived at an agreement with regard to the Bagdad-Bassorah section, that British capital was to be represented by two English administrators, that the Bassorah-Koweit section was not to be constructed, and that England was to obtain certain advantages in the Koweit region. Germany raised certain objections to this and the matter, it is understood, is still under discussion. It may be mentioned that there is apparently a conflict between Germany and England on the point of the latter's claim to construct a branch starting from Mohammerah. In respect of Russia it is known that the former has withdrawn all opposition to the construction of the Bagdad Railway on condition that she is allowed a free hand in the building of railways in Northern Persia, and that the Railway will "connect at Khanikin with the projected Russian line." France, too, has renounced all opposition to the Railway and has agreed to the increase in the Turkish Customs and its employment on the line. By the situation outlined above, in the opinion of Mr. O'Connor a peril to India has been created, if at some future date Russia and Germany were to join hands against us. It is not, of course, an impossible supposition, but the idea lacks actuality and may be safely left to the disposal of future generations. It will be time enough to think of Russian aggression, with the aid of Germany, when Russia has completed her railway from Batoum and Baku, on the Black and Caspian Seas, to Meshed, which is within striking distance of Herat. But Russia will have to reckon with Afghanistan to gain access to India, which is, after all, not so light a task as Mr. O'Connor seems to think.

DAY BY DAY.

India Council Reform Bill.

We learn from a London correspondent that Lord Crewe is expected, according to all present probabilities, to introduce the Bill for the reform of the India Council in the House of Lords soon after the Easter Holidays. When it will go to the House of Commons, will, of course, greatly depend on the state of Government business in both Houses. But it may not be until July.

Indemnity Bills.

In reference to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's amendment to the Address regarding the Indemnity Bill, it is of interest to note that proclamations of martial law in self-governing colonies, together with the indemnifying legislation which is their usual sequel, have often been criticised by the Imperial Parliament, but only once has there been an actual disallowance of an Indemnity Act passed by a Colonial Legislature. In 1866 the New Zealand Parliament passed such a Bill, from which the assent of the Crown was afterwards withheld on the ground that the indemnity, instead of being limited to acts done in good faith (in putting down one of the native risings of the time), covered all acts done in the suppression of the rebellion without qualification. Again, some authorities strongly objected to the wide and general terms in which the Natal Indemnity Act of 1908 was framed, and in correspondence with the Natal Government on the subject the Colonial Office took up and endeavoured to press this objection. Moreover, Sir Matthew Nathan, writing as Governor, declared that he could find "no justification for the maintenance of martial law for a period of eight months in a country where there has been neither war nor rebellion." Yet the Act was allowed.

Dr. Denison Ross.

Dr. Denison Ross, C.I.E., who is about to leave India to take up his appointment at the British Museum, has done much to raise the standard of education and scholarship in India. As Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah he did exceptionally valuable work; and his services as officer in charge of Imperial Records and as Assistant Secretary in the Education Department have also been of great value. He is an authority on Oriental languages, and edited the Tibetan manuscripts issued by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In addition to being a keen antiquarian he is an accomplished musician, and his occupations have ranged from organising Viceregal concerts to deciphering ancient and tattered manuscripts. But, not least, Dr. Denison Ross and his charming and accomplished wife,—who is, perhaps, the greatest amateur pianist that India has known,—will be greatly missed socially both in Simla and Calcutta. Mrs. Ross's place in musical circles will be hard to fill, and Dr. Ross's genial personality, with his great sense of humour and delightful conversation, can never be replaced.

P. & O. Steamers for Karachi.

We are informed by the Bombay Superintendent of the P. & O. Company that during the outward passenger season next Autumn the Directors have arranged for two one-class intermediate steamers to call at Karachi en route to Bombay. The S. S. India, leaving London on the 30th September and Marseilles on the 7th October, will therefore arrive at Karachi on the 20th October, reaching Bombay on the 22nd idem. Similarly the S. S. Himalaya, leaving London on the 28th October and Marseilles on the 4th November, will call at Karachi on the 17th November, arriving at Bombay on the 19th of the same month.

A Conservative M. P. and the Excise Duties.

Sir John Randles, Conservative M.P. for North-West Manchester, has returned from a tour in India, and has confided to a Press interviewer his conviction that it would confer a benefit upon Lancashire and remove a grievance in India if the 5 per cent. Customs duty on imported manufactured cotton goods and the corresponding Excise duty on Indian manufactured cotton were abolished. The Indian people did not like to have the countervailing Excise imposed on them in the interests of Lancashire. The course suggested would not hurt English trade, and would stimulate the use of cotton goods by the reduction in price to the consumer.

Indians at the Inns of Court.

The unofficial committee appointed by the London Advisory Committee for Indian Students, of which Lord Ampthill is chairman, have been considering the recent adoption by the High Courts in India of certain regulations for the enrolment of duly qualified barristers, which have been the subject of some criticims. An Interim Report has been presented to the Advisory Committee on the subject which recommends:

(1) That students should be given the option of deciding whether the year prescribed for reading in chambers should be worked out in the United Kingdom or in India; (2) that students should be allowed to commence their chamber work before being called to the Bar; (3) that the rule of the Bombay High Court requiring a student to read in the chambers of a European barrister of ten years' standing should be widened so as to allow students to read with barristers of recognised standing of any nationality.

The Advisory Committee have approved these recommendations and have submitted them to the Secretary of State for India for his consideration.

Mr. Wacha and the Congress.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir William Wedderburn, on behalf of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, to Mr. D. E. Wacha, who has just resigned the General Secretaryship of the Congress:—

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the British Committee to convey to you our most cordial appreciation of your long and faithful services to India as Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. For over eighteen years you have fulfilled the arduous duties of that office with unwearying devotion, while at the same time you have shown an example of industry and public spirit by a careful study of the facts and figures bearing on Indian interests, both political and economic, and by placing those views before the public, both in the periodical press and in standard works dealing with such questions as military expenditure, railway administration, and municipal self-government.

We look back with pleasure to your visit to England in 1897, when as a representative witness you gave valuable evidence before Lord Welby's Commission, and we trust that we shall again have your presence in this country, to give your friends here the benefit of your experince and advice.

It is a source of satisfaction to us to know that, though resigning office, you will continue unabated your active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of India.

Will you kindly communicate our sentiments of appreciation to your colleague, Mr. Khare, who has so ably supported you for many years?

Mr. Tod's Chance for Immortality.

The surplus balance of the Bombay Municipality has attracted the attention of people outside its jurisdiction and various suggestions are made for its use. During the Budget debate it was agreed by every member of the Corporation, who took part, that it was not a very large surplus and that the whole of it would be spent after urgent works. That part of the debate has been, it seems, lost sight of by outsiders and a firm of engineering stone suppliers from Salaia have addressed the following letter to the President, on the subject of partly utilising the surplus, which comes to 23 lakhs. Their letter is worthy of reproduction:—

Our quarries here are wonderful. Geological deposits. Stone Sheets of 60x50x8 feet are existing in it. A huge stone 60x4x2 feet cut from this rock, cleaned, polished and ornamentally coloured and decorated with the engravings on it with the history of the British Ruler's Glory, His Majesty's Speech of 12th December 1912 at the Coronation Durbar, Royal Proclamation and the Precious Boons granted to the Indian subjects by His Majesty may be prepared and sent to Delhi, the New Capital, for placing it in or over the Throne Hall of His Majesty. We would do the work gladly. It is our request that you would bring my idea to the sight of the Committee. It would make your name immortal and give much fame. Cost of preparing may come to Rs. 10,000 or less."

Indian Forest Officer's Disclaimer.

Rai Bahadur Srinivasulu Naidu, of the Provincial Branch of the Forest Service, who gave evidence on Wednesday last, was reported in our Thursday's issue to have said, in reply to a question by Mr. Sly, that "it was difficult to get educated Indians for the Forest Department." He writes to us explaining that what he actually said was that it was difficult to get educated Indians for the Forest Service within the Central Provinces but that it was easy enough to get them in other parts of India. We are glad to publish this explanation from Mr. Naidu, as the statement alleged to have been made by him was somewhat astonishing.

HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

LORDS ADOPT OPPOSITION AMENDMENT.

DEBATE ON INDEMNITY BILL.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

MR. HARCOURT'S VINDICATION.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ON RIGHT TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD CREWE ON FEARS OF ULSTER

Lord Crewe said that the Government did not believe that the fears of Ulster were justified; but he was prepared to try to meet them. He would not remain in office a day if he believed that the interests of anybody in Ulster would be imperilled.

LORD ROBERTS' STRIKING STATEMENT.

"RUIN OF THE ARMY."

A striking feature of the debate was a brief statement by Lord Roberts, who declared that it was unthinkable that the Army should be called on to fight against the Ulsterititts. Such action, he said, would mean the ruin of the Army.

AMENDMENT ON HOME RULE ADOPTED.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Midleton's amendment was adopted by 243 to 55.

Lord Midleton moved an amendment similar to Mr. Walter Long's in the House of Commons which was to the effect that it would be disastrous to proceed with Home Rule until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country and demanded the meaning of words in the King's speech with reference to Ireland.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

MR. R. MACDONALD'S AMENDMENT

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon, when Mr. Ramsay Macdonald moved an amendment to the Address to instruct Lord Gladstone to reserve the Indemnity Bill until a judicial enquiry had been instituted concerning martial law in South Africa and the scope of the Indemnity Bill, particularly with regard to the deportations. He claimed that the amendment in no way encroached on the rights of self-government. No one could accuse him of limiting those rights. There were sufficient facts at their disposal to justify him in raising the matter.

"ALLEGATIONS MUST BE PROVED."

After paying a tribute to the ability of Mr. Smuts, who, he said, was best able to make out the Government case, he quoted Mr. Merriman to the effect that there was remarkably slender evidence of a conspiracy. Mr. Macdonald thereupon remarked with emphasis:—"That is enough. Allegations were made against the strikers, but they must be proved. It was said that the strikers were in possession of dynamite. If it were true it would be serious, but only four strikers were arrested for that and all have been released."

A TRADE UNION DISPUTE.

He declared with emphasis that it was a mere Trade Union dispute. Nothing had happened to justify the declaration of martial law and the deportations.

Mr. Pointer formally seconded the amendment.

MR. HARCOURT.

Mr. Harcourt followed and praised Mr. Macdonald's eloquence and moderation.

Mr. Harcourt dwelt on the disturbances on the Rand. He said that the general unrest, attempts to stir up natives and Indian agitation had been followed by a railway strike. All the industries and public services were threatened with stoppage and the population were faced with starvation.

CONDITION OF COUNTRY NECESSITATED MARTIAL LAW.

He laid stress on the statement that there had been twenty-four dynamite outrages between January 7th and January 30th. The Union Government, knowing all the facts as they could not be known in Britain, regarded the condition of the country as one of anarchy and revolution, which, with the danger of a native conflagration, necessitated the proclamation of martial law. They accordingly informed Lord Gladstone of this who properly assented to sign the proclamation on the assurance that its ratification and the Indemnity Act would be obtained from the Union Parliament.

LORD GLADSTONE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Turning to the deportations he pointed out that Lord Gladstone was in no way responsible. His assent was neither sought nor obtained. It was purely an act of the executive and military authorities. It was admittedly within the competence of the Union Government to legislate as to the class of immigrants to be admitted. Such powers had long been operative in other Dominions.

The position of the Governor-General in South Africa was largely analogous to the position of the Sovereign in Britain. If Lord Gladstone had refused to follow the advice of his Ministers, his action must inevitably have resulted in the resignation of General Botha's Government, which would have left Lord Gladstone a powerless figure to face the tumult. Mr. Harcourt desired to say on behalf of the Government that Lord Gladstone's action was entirely correct. He possessed the Imperial Government's full confidence throughout.

"CONSTANT PRIDE AND OCCASIONAL EMBARRASSMENT."

Mr. Harcourt in an eloquent peroration said: "We created these great free Parliaments, wide flung throughout the world. They are our constant pride and only our occasional embarrassment. Treat them with a broad mind and wide confidence!"

Mr. Harcourt's speech made a deep impression. The debate which followed was almost featureless in a thinned House.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

"BRITISH CONSTITUTION SMASHED TO SMITHEREENS."

The speeches were mostly very moderate.

Mr. Keir Hardie, however, vigorously denounced martial law and the deportations. He asserted that the British Constitution had been "smashed to smithereens," and insisted on the right to strike. He emphatically protested against the theory that the House of Commons had no responsibility.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S MISGIVING.

Lord Robert Cecil expressed his profound misgiving at the deportations which he said were repugnant to British ideas of liberty.

Mr. Wedgwood said the Union Government had acted contrary to the spirit of justice of every Englishman.

Mr. Robert Outhwaite supported the amendment.

Sir John Rees denied that the Union Government had gone beyond the requirements of the occasion and deprecated a discussion.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO DO WRONG.

Mr. McCallum Scott urged that there should be no interference, contending that Colonial Self-Government included the right to do wrong.

LABOURITES' INDIGNATION.

Mr. Barnes dwelt on the indignation of the Labourites in Britain which he said would grow in intensity in the coming weeks.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The amendment was rejected by 210 to 50.

MR. MASTERMAN'S SUCCESSOR IN TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is rumoured that Mr. Montagu will succeed Mr. Masterman as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Robertson is also mentioned as a possible successor.

CAMPAIGNS FOR COMING BY-ELECTIONS.

INSURANCE ACT TO BE A STRONG FEATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Energetic campaigns are being carried on in connection with the bye-elections in Poplar and Bethnal Green, where the polling takes place next week. Mr. Clark is the Unionst candidate in Poplar and the Labour candidate is Mr. Jones, a gasworker. It is expected that the Insurance Act will form a strong feature of each election. As the casual labourers, who are supposed to have grievances against the Act, are numerous in both the constituencies.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

STRIKERS IN NATAL.

WHY THEY WERE SENT BACK TO MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt explained to Mr. Wedgwood the circumstances necessitating the sending back of a number of Natal Indians to the mines to work instead of to the prison. He said that the procedure appeared to be legal but, fortunately, it was not a normal state of affairs.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

VOTES FOR SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 13.

On the conclusion of his speech attacking the Government, Mr. Merriman gave a promise to vote for the second reading of the Indemnity Bill, though he expressed the opinion that they could not condemn people unheard, to a punishment new to South Africa.

General Hertzog also made a speech attacking the Government but promised with Mr. Merriman to support the second reading of the Indemnity Bill. He, however, added the hope that the Government would meet them in the Committee stage regarding the perpetual banishment of deportees.

NEW INDIAN ARMY RULES.

EFFECT OF THE REFORMS QUESTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Yate asked whether there was any reason why the right to combine privilege leave with general leave by officers of the Indian Army and certain officers of the British Service holding staff appointments should not be extended to all officers of the British Service in India.

Mr. Montagu replied that the question was now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Colonel Yate also referred to the new rule in India debarring officers of the age of 48 in Cavalry, and 50 in Infantry, from promotion to the Command of their regiments. He pointed out that there was financial loss to these officers and asked that compensation would be given.

"DRASTIC CHANGE NECESSITATED."

Mr. Montagu replied, that rule might in certain cases inflict hardship, but they were threatened with a serious block in promotion in Indian regiments which was detrimental both to personal efficiency and to the interests of all regimental British officers, and necessitated some drastic change of the old rules. A Commanding officer vacating an appointment under the new rule was entitled to serve on for full pension under the old terms.

BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS' PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Colonel Yate, said that Lord Crewe had requested the Government of India to consider the desirability of revising the rates of pay of the British Service officers in India.

MEDALS FOR NAVAL SERVICE IN PERSIAN GULF.

INDIAN SERVICE MEDALS NOT APPROPRIATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill informed Lord Charles Beresford, that the question of medals for naval operations in the Persian Gulf from 1909 to 1912, was not yet decided. He did not think that the Indian service medal was appropriate for it. It would be necessary to consider whether some other medal could be recognised.

SUFFRAGETTES BURN CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BIRMINGHAM MANSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The suffragettes have burned the Carnegie library in Birmingham and attempted to blow up the mansion of the late Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

EXPULSION OF JOURNALIST.

PORTE PUNISH GUILTY OFFICIALS.

GENDARMERIE SERVICES IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.

The incident arising out of the expulsion of Herr Kienast, an Austro-Hungarian journalist, is regarded as settled by the action of the Porte in punishing the guilty officials.

The Porte is taking steps to secure the services of two inspectors-general from the neutral states for the purpose of the supervising the administrative and judicial gendarmerie services in the Eastern Asia Minor.

ALBANIA'S NEW KING.

ESSAD PASHA ON THE NECESSITY OF FRATERNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, Feb. 13.

The departure of Essad Pasha and fourteen Albanian delegates for Neu Wied formally to offer the throne of Albania to the Prince of Wied was the occasion of a popular demonstration. In the course of a speech, Essad Pasha said that the arrival of the Prince would mark a new era of freedom and progress. He emphasised the necessity of Christians and Moslems fraternising together.

BRITISH OFFICER APPOINTED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A British captain, William Heaton Armstrong, has been appointed private secretary to the Prince of Wied.

CHINESE COMMERCE.

NAVAL QUESTIONS TO REMAIN IN ABEYANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Reuter learns that China has decided that her economic commercial development demands an earlier attention than the expansion of her Navy. Therefore, she will not proceed with the establishment of a naval College and a naval base. Consequently the negotiations with the Admiralty for a loan of officers and the despatch of a naval mission remain in abeyance.

LOANS TO CHINA.

SATISFACTORY YIELD FROM SALT TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Feb. 13.

The Five Power group already holds sufficient funds from the salt gabelle to cover the loan charges for 1914.

CANTEEN SCANDALS CASE.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR LIPTONS' OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

At the resumption of the canteen scandals case at Bow Street, to-day, warrants were issued against the defendants Ness and Minto, formerly leading officials in Liptons' military department, who are alleged to have gone abroad.

Lieutenants Burns and Johnson, from India, were present in Court for the first time.

COMMONWEALTH FORCES.

A NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 13.

Brigadier-General William Bridges has been appointed Inspector-General of Forces of the Commonwealth.

ECHO OF MARCONI INQUIRY.

MISSING STOCKBROKER ARRESTED IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The missing stockbroker, Charles Edward Fenner, whose name was frequently mentioned during the Marconi Inquiry in connection with the investment of the Liberal Party funds, has been arrested in Paris on Extradition warrant.

TSAR'S TEMPERANCE RESCRIPT.

STRONG INDICTMENT AGAINST REVENUE FROM ALCOHOL.

CHARGE TO HIS NEW MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In a rescript to M. Bark, the new Minister of Finance, the Tsar emphasises that during his recent tour he remarked, with deep grief, among the people sad facts of weakness, poverty and economic desolation as the inevitable results of drunkenness.

The rescript adds that it is inadmissible to permit the favourable financial position of the State to depend upon the destruction of the moral and economic strength of the great multitude of Russian citizens.

The Tsar says that recent debates in the Duma and the Council of State, in which protests have been raised against the immense increase of revenue from the alcohol monopoly, have found a strong echo in his mind, and he charges the new Minister to elevate the conditions of the masses.

RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER.

CHANGE OF POLICY NOT ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.

M. Goremkin, the new Premier, who was first Duma, belongs to the Right Wing of the Council of the Empire. He is reputed to be an opponent of legislative institutions and his appointment is regarded as a reactionary triumph but in view of the fact that he is 75 it is unlikely that his appointment implies any drastic changes in policy.

It is reported that M. Sazanoff, the Foreign Minister, is also resigning and will be replaced by M. Shebeko, the Ambassador in Vienna.

RUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.

It is stated that M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is resigning and that he will probably be succeeded by M. Shobeko, Russian Ambassador in Vienna. The Tsar has created M. Kokovtseff a count on his retirement.

EXCITEMENT IN JAPAN CONTINUES.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 13.

The Lower House, to-day, passed the Budget with the reductions regarding the Navy. Some thousands started a street demonstration at midnight, but 300 police quickly turned out and dispersed the demonstrators. Two hundred were arrested.

A number of editions of the Opposition journals have been prohibited, and the editors arrested. The agitation against the tax, however, continues, and more mass meetings are being organised.

There is a demand for the resignation of the Cabinet. The Budget does not provide for any relief of taxation.

MEXICAN REBELS DYNAMITE A TRAIN.

FEDERAL ESCORT AND PASSENGERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mexican rebels, to-day dynamited a train near Cardenas, killing a Federal escort of fifty, and a number of passengers.

Trouble is feared in Mexico City, where rifles and machine guns have been conveyed into the British Legation.

It is stated that a request has been made for British bluejackets to handle the guns.

CANADIAN RAILWAY ENQUIRY.

PRODIGAL WASTE AND SUPERFLUOUS OUTLAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.

The Royal Commission investigating the the construction of the trans-continental railway from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Winnipeg, has reported that economy was neither practised nor encouraged. Forty million dollars, at least, were needlessly spent upon the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, beside other superfluous outlays.

LONDON LETTER.

THE PUBLIC AND THE DEPORTATIONS.

THE LIBERTIES OF BRITISH CITIZENS.

BUDGET TO BE OVER 200 MILLIONS.

TROUBLES OF THE CHANCELLOR.

NEW TAXATION INEVITABLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Not since the early days of the war has any piece of news from South Africa disturbed the public mind as has the deportation of the ten Labour leaders from the Rand. To say that it is the topic of the week is to state less than half the truth. It is already forty-eight hours old, yet it is a simple fact that in club and restaurant, in the train, and in the street as well as in the newspapers it is the one subject above every other talked of. But it is not the sensational character of General Botha's coup, but the grave interests involved that mainly preoccupy men's thoughts. That Englishmen in a British Colony convicted of no criminal offence should be seized and hurried out of the country in disregard of their rights as British subjects, and of the Court of Justice to which they had appealed, has touched the public conscience to an extent unprecedented in the memory of the writer. In various directions the legality of these deportations is being discussed and the case will no doubt long engage the attention of jurists. But the legal point is little to do with popular feeling which is not easily moved by a matter of law, but is keenly alive to any denial of fair play to Englishmen of whatever class and wherever they may be.

When the news first became known that the Union Government had ordered the removal of the strike leaders from South Africa, although it caused the most serious misgiving among Liberals and the Progressive element in the country, there was observable a general reluctance to prejudge the issue against the public authority. This reluctance in the absence of the full facts is still maintained but the story of what Mr. Justice Wessels in the Supreme Court on Wednesday called the "kindapping" of these men, of the midnight removal from prison of their entrainment under guard of troops, and embarkation at Durban in entire ignorance of what was being done with them, and without their wives, now penniless, being told even of their departure, has produced a very general demand that the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated by the Imperial Government. There are of course the usual extollings of the strong hand by the less responsible of the reactionary papers, but for the most part the gravity of the situation is recognised and the Opposition journals in pleading suspension of judgment confine themselves to pointing out what they regard as the probability that these men were engaged in revolutionary activity which made their presence a grave danger to the Commonwealth. It can only be said that nothing so far enabled to this country contains any evidence of this, and the suggestion made yesterday of a plot to set up an industrial republic in South Africa is almost too absurd for comment.

BOUND TO RECOIL.

The Union Parliament meets to-day, and may be expected to be asked to pass an Indemnity Bill covering all the measures taken by the Government during the operation of martial law. If they consent to do this, as is expected, the Act will require the Royal Assent, and the demand is already heard that this should not be given until the whole matter has been discussed in the Imperial Parliament which assembled ten days hence. Feeling is so strong that in one form or another debate is likely to be at once secured. The matter is not one which affects South Africa alone and the Speaker cannot therefore rule it out of order on the ground that it interferes with the action of a self-governing dominion. If there were any apathy on the subject on the part of Liberals in the House, which there certainly is not, the Labour Party would certainly do its best to see that what they declare to be a gross outrage on Trade Unionism is fully debated. At the Annual Conference of the Labour party, which has this week been in session at Glasgow a resolution was moved by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., protesting against the employment of armed force and martial law as violating the most elementary rights of British citizenship, and requesting the party in the House to call for full enquiry into the responsibility of Lord Gladstone and to secure if necessary his recall. Ever since the war, if not before, labour developments in South Africa have been closely watched by the party in this country and a sensation was created at the Conference when it was made known by the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers that the

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

Society had been prevented from sending funds to its officials in South Africa under a threat of confiscation. It was, however, the broader aspects of the events in the Transvaal which mainly occupied the Conference, and Mr. Keir Hardie crystallised the general feeling there when he remarked that, if they tolerated injustice and oppression in any part of the earth, sooner or later it was bound to come home to themselves. Mr. Keir Hardie made no reference to India, but it is hardly possible that he or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald should not have had in mind the Indian deportations.

THE MOMENTOUS SESSION.

The Session which will be opened by the King on February 10th, is likely to prove one of the most momentous in the history of Parliament. Transcending in importance any single measure on the programme of the Government, even Home Rule itself, is the fact that the Opposition have challenged the institution of Parliamentary Government. Their bitter campaign against the Home Rule Bill cannot be accurately interpreted without reference to their hatred of the Parliament Act itself, to defeat the operation of which they have not hesitated to foment rebellion in Ulster; and of the impending reform of the House of Lords which, whatever its precise character, they rightly believe will do nothing to redress in their favour the balance lost to them by the abolition of the Veto. The Lords Reform Bill will, as was stated here recently, be mentioned in the King's Speech, but it now appears unlikely that the Government's proposals will be announced before Easter. The country in any case will have enough to think about in the meantime. The Cabinet has met three times this week and it is taken for granted that although events in South Africa may have provided some unpleasant interludes they have been largely occupied by discussion of the Naval Estimates. It is now generally accepted that the amount to be asked for, including supplementary estimates, will be not £50,000,000 but £53,000,000, which means an increase of nearly £7,000,000 as compared with the estimates of last year. Three or four millions of this are due to over-spending by the Admiralty, and unless the end of the financial year provides a surprise of a magnitude not contemplated by the most buoyant optimist it is difficult to see how fresh taxation can be avoided. That possibility was foreseen in your London Letter several weeks ago, and as it comes more clearly into view, criticism of the First Lord is not likely to slacken on the part of those who have found no reason to spare him even on more general grounds. The feeling is growing on the Liberal side that the time has come to put a more effective check on the power of the Admiralty to spend without consulting Parliament, and it is already quite clearly recognised that the Estimates Committee of which so much was hoped has never been allowed to close the stable door until the horse had got well away. Mr. Gordon, Harvey, a Member of the Committee, refuses to credit the statement that the Admiralty have plunged to the tune of several millions unauthorised by Parliament until he hears the statement made from the Treasury Bench. "Last year,' he writes to "The Manchester Guardian," "I sat on that Estimates Committee patiently and labouriously examining the Navy Estimates line by line. The Committee had before it all the great officers of the Treasury and those directing the Admiralty, and throughout the whole of our examination there was not a word said to indicate that the estimates were not correct. If the various items were being swollen behind our backs until the total sum reached that gigantic figure you suggest, all I can say is that I cannot imagine a greater affront to all of us." But the Government, it goes without saying, has not to seek for apologists, even without going to Mr. Churchhill's friends on the other side of the House. The price, says one supporter in the press with reason, is not the price of the Admiralty alone. It is probable that criticism of the Government will be to some extent deflected from the general question of Naval Expenditure to that of its control by Parliament. It is averred that last years estimates were originally to be £50,000,000 and that they were reduced to £46,000,000 odd, only after the most strenuous efforts on the part of the economic section in the Cabinet. If this is so, it presents the subsequent spending by the Admiralty of a sum roughly corresponding in amount to that refused by the Cabinet as a whole in a by no means too favourable light.

£210,000,000 MILLION BUDGET.

The likelihood of new taxation is now freely spoken of. If Mr. Lloyd George did in the forthcoming year all that it has been in the mind of the Government to do, and at the same time to provide the money said to be asked for by Mr. Churchill, he would probably need to budget for nothing short of £210,000,000. Last year he estimated for a surplus of £ 185,000 on a budget of £195,640,000 and though the present fourth quarter of the Financial Year is always uncertain, there are no sure signs that he will get more. Where will he get the huge total necessary? It is stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will next week hold a private conference with a number of leading financiers for the purpose of devising more effective methods of tax collection. It is believed that the super-tax is not yielding what it should, owing to the method of assessment and collection and there is also the question of income derived by British investors from Colonial Securities which may be the subject of discussion. When Mr. Asquith was at the Treasury the reforms he introduced in the method of collecting income tax added remarkably to the yield, and it may be that whatever measures are contemplated by Mr. Lloyd George will be similarly successful. But it is safe to say that it is not by any such measures that the Treasury will recoup itself for the millions of which it will find itself in deficit, two months hence. Further taxes on food or even on manufactures are out of the question. Mr. J. M. Robertson speaking at Colwyn Bay on Tuesday night declared as much in unmistakeable terms. "A food tax was the basest of all taxes, because it hit with the heaviest blow those who were least able to bear it;" and he thought a tax on manufactures might be even more distructive nationally. The signs clearly point to some rivision in the incidence of income tax, the first warning of which came from the Prime Minister some weeks before Christmas. Mr. Asquith spoke of revision "downward" and "upward" and there is a growing sentiment in favour of direct as against indirect taxation. It is to be noted, however, that in discussing the question of armaments the other night in the speech above quoted the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade declared stoutly for the principle that the classes who call the Naval tune should pay the piper. And that class is perhaps mainly the class already assessable to income tax.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith early in the Session, and probably at the opening of the debate on the Address, will acquaint the House and the country with the character of the recent abortive "conversations" with the leader of the Opposition on Home Rule, and the nature of the concessions affered by him,—the high price for the co-operation of Ulster referred to by Mr. Redmond at Waterford on Sunday last.

Mr. Birrell evidently anticipated this course a few days earlier at Bristol when he told his audience that before Sir Edward Carson and his associates could begin their threatened civil war, which he preferred to call rebellion, the Prime Minister would have revealed the true state of affairs. It is just possible that the statement when it comes will provide us with a surprise, but as I told you a week ago, the well-informed Mr. Garvin ("that Jim Larkin of the Opposition" as a writer in "The Nineteenth Century and After" calls him) has already indicated the general character of the proposals, which provide safeguards for the full religious and civil liberty of the minority in Ireland within the scope of the Home Rule Bill. At the same time what is beyond doubt is that the Liberal leaders will make clear that the Government will, despite all opposition, place the Bill on the Statue Book within the appointed time, and that he will not be turned from his course by any consideration urged against it. It cannot be said that the organisers of revolt in Ulster make any open sign of repentance, but there is a paragraph in the columns of one of their chief supporters which cannot be without some, and may be of considerable, significance. This journal which has given prominence to the treasonable utterance of some of the wildest spirits among the Ulsterites now learns that not much is to be "feared" from the resignation of Army officers in the event of troops being ordered to Ulster, and adds: "One hears some very sober reflecting on the effect that would be produced on British prestige and diplomacy abroad by anything approaching civil war in Ulster. It is known that both in Paris and St. Petersburg the course of events is being anxiously watched."

Is this the beginning of the debacle?

FRENCH NAVAL DEFENCE.

CONCENTRATION IN MEDITERRANEAN ESSENTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 13.

During the debate on the naval estimates in the Chamber, the Minister of Marine expressed the opinion that the defence of the Atlantic coast should be undertaken by the submarines and aircraft as the concentration of force in the Mediterranean was a strategical necessity.

SERIOUS EPIDEMICS IN FRENCH GARRISONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 13.

The overcrowding of recruits as the result of the three years' service law and the delay in the construction of barracks have caused serious epidemics of scarlet fever, pneumonia and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Eight hundred men are in hospital and forty have already died at Toulon since January 1st, and many other garrisons are affected.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF EXPLODING BY RAYS

ITALY SECURES THE INVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.

At a secret official trial, made at the invitation of Signor Olivi, the discoverer of rays exploding gunpowder at a distance, Admiral Fornari submerged in the river four torpedoes.

Olivi, who was stationed in a tower, on receiving the signal, started the apparatus and all the torpedoes exploded.

The Italian Government has secured the invention.

PRINCE OF WALES.

RUMOUR OF A COLONIAL TOUR DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Reuter is authorised to deny the report that the Colonial Office had been requested to draw up the plans for a colonial tour of the Prince of Wales. No such step has been taken or contemplated.

A ROYAL BIG GAME HUNTER.

DUC DE MONTPENSIER'S YACHT IN BOMBAY.

LUXURIOUSLY FITTED VESSEL.

It is not usual in our harbour that within so short a space of time no less than three of the world's well-known and privately owned steam yachts should pay us a visit, and the latest arrival is the beautifully appointed Mekong which arrived here on Thursday with her owner, Duc de Montpensier, aboard. The Duc de Montpensier comes of the famous Orleans family, which has been a marked force in French history, and although he has no further reason to extend his energies in that direction, he has that personality which one can hardly fail to expect from a member of his family. Born in 1884 at the Chateau d'Eu he is a younger son of the Comte de Paris, and the brother of the Duc d'Orleans, who claiming to be head of what remains of the Royal Family in France is directly discended from Henri IV of France, who will always be remembered as the Huguenot king who said that Paris was well worth a mass.

A GREAT TRAVELLER.

The Duc d'Orleans has lived for many years in England, although he is not highly eulogistic of the country of his adoption, but his brother, the Duc de Montpensier, who is at present on his way round the world in pursuit of big game shooting, has travelled to a great extent. He is a great patriot and is imbued with the desire, by the means of his travels to make an important discovery or claim some new wonder of the world to the glorification of "La belle France." In addition to his many travels he has served in the Spanish Navy and in the Melilla campaign of the Spanish War in Morocco of 1909, he was decorated with the distinctive order of "Marie Christine," a mark of the appreciation of valour equivalent to the British Victoria Cross, because of his marked bravery in commanding the companies which disembarked. One of the many interesting facts in the adventuresome career of the Duc was the offer made to him of the kingdom of Albania during the Balkan War. While two Greek gunboats were blockading Valona, the Duc arrived at this port and was spontaneously offered the crown of that game little country. His answer to the offer was epigrammatic and essentially French in tone. The Duc said in refusing the Albanian throne:—"There is no crown in the world which can attract me if, in order to win it, I must consent to leave in dispute two titles which are essentially dear to me—those of Citizen and Prince of France."

SHOOTING TRIP ARRANGED BY VICEROY.

So keen is His Royal Highness upon game shooting that during his voyage between Marseilles and Bombay which has occupied him since December 22 last he has taken every opportunity which has been afforded him in shooting porpoises, a difficult operation one would think considering the deceptive way in which a school keeps undulating in and out of the water with the general suggestion of one long "sea serpent." The Duc who is accompanied by his Private Secretary, Count Pontac and Dr. de Gerents, his medical adviser, will after a few days' stay in Bombay go up-country upon a shooting expedition which has been arranged for him by His Excellency, Lord Hardinge, and after having sampled the form of sport which India affords he is expected to carry his enthusiasm further to Saigon the capital of French, Cochin China, where he has been before engaged in colonisation work among the peculiar little people in this part of the world. The Duc has a residence at Saigon and from there he will conduct his shooting operations in the neighbourhood, when he expects to bag elephant, tiger and buffalo. The next part of an extensive shooting trip will take the party as far afield as Kamschatka and in the neighbourhood of this cold district he hopes to add black bear to his trophies so that he will meet during his journey severe extremes of climate. On board the Mekong is a large battery of sporting guns and rifles of all descriptions, in addition to five quick-firing guns which are distributed about the deck of the yacht and also used for sporting purposes. The Duc was fortunate in sighting a large school of porpoises just before entering Bombay and at five hundred yards much damage was done by His Royal Highness's manipulation of his Hotckiss quick-firer. He is a marvellous shot and can perform some astounding tricks in fancy shooting.

S. Y. MEKONG.

The Mekong is a charming yacht of about 1,000 tons register, and, although smaller than the Niagara she has just as smart an appearance anchored as she is by the Government buoy with her brightly white painted sides, her yellow funnel and her two tapering masts. She is younger than either the Sunbeam or the Niagara and was built only seven years ago for Mr. Mortimer Singer of the world-famed sewing machine manufacturing company. The Mekong, which has a speed capacity of fifteen knots is temporarily commanded by Captain H. L. Morton of the Pacific Liner Mongolia which is a 27,000 ton liner on the San Francisco-Hongkong route. The Duc met Captain Morton when previously travelling in eastern waters and between them exists a friendship which caused him to ask the latter to take the pleasure trip in command of his yacht. The other officers and subordinate officials on board the Mekong are British with the exception of the seamen and firemen who are Chinamen.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

Viewed at a distance one would not say that the Mekong was anything more than a trim-looking steam yacht, but it is only when one is able to go on board that one begins to conjure up thoughts of Jules Verne's Captain Nemo and his wonderfully luxurious boat. The Mekong is the quintessence of luxury. She is fitted throughout with an astounding series of electrical devices for the additional comfort of those who travel on her. She has a wireless installation of the most advanced type and every room and cabin is connected with telephonic commuication. She is further fitted with a powerful searchlight. One fairylike toy is the electrical tablecloth in the dining-saloon whereby lights can be illuminated on contact with the table by being placed thereon without any obvious means of setting up a current, and in the smoking-room is a combined electric piano and mandoline, with an attachment of bells. Each cabin on the ship has its own separate tiled bath-room with hot and cold water installation while bedsteads take the place of bunks for the greater comfort of the sleeper. The Duc's apartments, which lie "forrard" are especially, splendidly fitted and take up much room. The decoration scheme is mainly reminiscent of the Far East, and while heavily-embroidered and choicely-designed silks from Japan form the hangings of his state-rooms, the floors are carpeted by soft heavy piles, which the whole effect, including the curious and idols of Indian, Chinese and Japanese design, and a somewhat heavy scent which permeats the atmosphere is somewhat enervating.

34 KNOT MOTOR LAUNCH.

Like the Niagara the Mekong boasts a motor launch, for which, however, the owner claims the belief that she is the swiftest that has ever been in Bombay waters. She has only recently been built by the firm of Saunders of Cowes, is fitted with a 120 h.-p. Wolseley engine and can maintain a speed of 34 knots an hour. This wonderful yacht cost no less than £2,000 and measuring 31 feet 6 inches is handsewn right through with copper-wire, not having a nail in her composition. Yesterday the Niagara which left Bombay with Mr. Joseph Leiter on board was surprised by the performance of the Mekong's motor-boat, which, having allowed the Niagara to leave the mouth of the harbour started out afterwards under the control of Captain Morton, and, going at full speed to the great disturbance of the surrounding water, soon circumnavigated the Niagara and returned to harbour to the astonishment of all onlooking craft. The Duc de Montpensier will remain here until Tuesday by which time he expects to obtain definite news of his shooting trip.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

EXECUTION TO BE SUSPENDED PENDING VICEROY'S ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned changes in the regulations regarding a petition for mercy to the Viceroy in capital sentences. The new rules provide that where capital sentence has been passed on the local Government's appeal after acquittal by the Sessions court or after an appeal for enhancement of sentence, the petition must in all cases be submitted to the Viceroy, and execution of the sentence of death suspended until the Governor-General's order is received.

NEW LEGAL DECISION ON COPYRIGHT.

JOURNALIST'S RIGHT IN AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Justice Bailhache gave judgment on January 23rd in the King's Bench Division, in the action brought by Mr. Francis D. Byrne, assistant editor of the "Financial Times," against the proprietors of the "Statist" for alleged infringement of his copyright, says the "Daily Chronicle.

Nearly a year ago, when the coming flotation by Messrs. Rothschild of a big loan for the Brazilian Government was creating keen interest in the City, Mr. Byrne noticed in a Brazilian newspaper the message of Dr. Seabra, Governor of the State of Bahia, to the General Legislative Assembly of the State, dealing with certain financial questions.

The "Financial Times" cabled to the Bahia State officials and the Governor, and obtained their permission to publish, as an advertisement, a summary of the Governor's message to the Legislature. The price to be paid for the advertisement was £250. Mr. Byrne, after his ordinary duties on the paper, translated the message from the Portuguese in a summarised form and was paid 20 guineas.

Seeing the advertisement in the "Financial Times," the defendants cabled to Bahia, got the advertisement at the same price, and published in the "Statist" the summarised translation which the "Financial Times" had published.

Their defence was that the article was an advertisement, not news, and that they were permitted by the advertiser to use it. But Mr. Byrne contended that it was original literary work, the copyright of which was his own personal property. The advertisement was properly described in the first publication as a translation from the Portuguese.

His Lordship held that under the new Copyright Act there was a copyright, and that the message as it appeared was the property of the plaintiff. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for £150, with costs, but granted a stay of execution on the usual terms.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There are two new features of interest at the Excelsior this week. One is the appearance of Mr. Tom Melbourne and Miss Eileen Melbourne, who have been in Bombay before and have been very much in the public eye of late; and the other is a presentation of a remarkable film depicting scenes in the Battle of Gettysberg, which was the crucial contest in the American Civil War. It is understood that for the production of this film 20,000 troops were lent by the United States Government and the guns used were the guns of the period. Every attention has been paid to the details, and the result we are informed, is a master-piece of cinema production. The film is being shown complete in five parts, and though it will take an hour to run through, interest will not be found to flag at any period. It is one of the most realistic battle films that has ever been produced, thanks to the assistance rendered by the States Government.

The Melbournes are presenting a short musical comedy entitled "Before and After." They are relying on no more elaborate stage effects than the piano and an eyeglass, but this comedy duo are at home in this kind of entertainment, having had a very successful season in Revue work in Calcutta. The Excelsior Management regard their appearance as providing a great variety turn at the theatre.

Mabel and Malfe remain on the programme for their third week, but it is promised that their programme will once again undergo a complete change, and with comedy so well represented there can be no fear of those who visit the Excelsior, expecting a bright entertainment, being disappointed. The new weekly feature, the topical cartoons, will commence this week.

There will be but one house this evening —at six o'clock,—but after to-night the ordinary times will be adhered to.

THE OLYMPI .

A really marvellous war film entitled "When Lee Surrenders" will be put on the screen at the Olympia Picture Palace from to-night It will give a vivid picture of real warfare in its actual entirety. Those who have no idea of what true war scnes are, may be recommended to see this film. Another star is a purely love drama in which an intrepid lover will be seen to risk his life to deliver his beloved from the clutches of a dissolute captain.

LA SCALA REVUE.

To the Management of La Scala belongs the credit of producing the first indigenous Music Hall Revue in India. Mr. Bandmann's Company which came here to produce Revues never crytallised into its first performance, and mysteriously disappeared to Calcutta, which thus made the acquaintance of the style of Music Hall entertainment that is the craze in London now, before Bombay. But Bombay has music halls of a more ambitious character than Calccutta; so lost night we were introduced to a Revue made in Bombay, and next week we are to have another in a rival theatre. It need not be pretended that the Swadeshi product has superior attractions over the imported article, but as we know nothing of the latter here,—those of us who have not been Home recently, at any rate,—there is no need for a comparison that might, and probably would be, odious. All that need be said of La Scala Revue, "What Oh! Ragtime,"— arranged by Mr. Sylvans Lopez,—is that it is a bright and cheerful entertainment possessing the qualities necessary to a Revue,—large doses of ragtime, utter inconsequence and a Tango dance,—and is performed by a number of very clever people,—excepting the chorus who might be dispensed with! Dixie and Yambo, who have already earned great popularity at La Scala, Mr. R. Gordon,—also well-known in Bombay,—Miss Beryll and the popular Alice Digby all worked hard to keep things going and were rewarded by the cheers of an enthusiastic audience. Three new comers were the Le Cleres, two ladies and a gentleman, whose step dancing is quite a revelation. The two ladies are also very attractive duettists and a type of *ingenues* peculiar to the Music Hall stage. Some of the features of the Revue,—such as the Suffragette meeting and a skit on the Bombay A.D.C.,—did not materialise into anything very great, but the show as a whole was thoroughly entertaining and as a novelty to Bombay, will no doubt bring large audiences to La Scala during the week.

The first part of the programme consisted of Pathe's Gazette, a Cinematograph "Comic" and a wonderful exhibition of trick cycle riding by Alfonso, whose extraordinarily clever feats were crowned by a daring act in which he "looped the loop" over a horse's back.

THE AGA KHAN AT RANGOON

ADDRESS FROM INDIAN AND BURMAN COMMUNITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

A meeting was held this evening at Jubilee Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. U. Pe for the purpose of presenting an address to His Highness the Aga Khan from the Indian and allied communities of Burma. The Hall was filled to its utmost with an assembly of the Asiatic communities in the province.

May Oung, barrister-at-law, read an address which eulogised the Aga Khan's services in endeavouring to weld the different communities of the Indian Empire into a united whole.

The Aga Khan thanked those present most cordially for the very kind terms in which the address was couched. Laying stress on the unity of the Indian and allied communities, His Highness suggested that it was not only to be formed of the various communities in India but of the Asiatic races enjoying the privilege of being subjects of the Indian Empire.

MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN LAW.

GOVERNMENT INVITE CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The following Press Communique has been issued in the Home Department:—

The Government of India have recently had occasion to reconsider the policy underlying the Religious Endowments Act of 1863 (Act 20 of 1863), which, broadly speaking, was one of non-intervention on the part of the officers of Government with the management of religious trusts. This attitude has not escaped challenge in subsequent years on the ground generally that the control exercised over the proper administration of these funds was inadequate, but proposals for the amendment of the law have not hitherto met with a favourable reception. Mr. Ananda Charlu in 1897, Mr. Srinivasa Rao in 1903 and Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose in 1908, to cite merely the proposals of non-official gentlemen, have at different times promoted Bills designed to enforce a stricter degree of supervision, but none of these measures have so far passed into law. More recently the Hon. Messrs. Seshagiri Iyer and Govindraghava Iyer in Madras and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola in Bombay have proposed private measures towards the same end, though differing in form particularly as regards their applicability to religious trusts which the Bombay Bill purport to exclude from its provisions. However, the outstanding feature of both Bills is the insistence upon the regular publication of audited accounts of the trust which come within their scope to a greater or less degree. Both Bills raise the issue whether the hitherto accepted policy of non-intervention should be reconsidered, and in order to assist them in the examination of the subject, the Government of India have decided to invite a small conference of representative gentlemen from the different major provinces, which, it is proposed, will meet at Delhi towards the end of the current month. Steps are now being taken in consultation with the Local Governments to select the members qualified to speak on the different aspects of the problems.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major St. John officiates temporarily as Deputy Secretary vice Mr. Reynolds on one year's leave. Lieutenant Colonel Grey becomes Political Agent, Koweit. Captain R. L. Birdwood officiates temporarily as Political Resident, Persian Gulf. Captain Shakespeare has 20 months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Following Majors are promoted Lieut. Colonels: Macquoid, 4th Cavalry; Stack, 33rd Cavalry; Macmuller, 12th Cavalry; Howell, Supply and Transport Corps; Dickson, Supply and Transport Corps; Lloyd, 97th Infantry; Pannington, 9th Hodson's Horse; Longden, 38th Dogras; Eastmead, 3rd Gurkhas; Vaighan, S and T Corps; Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs; Stevens, 121st Pioners; Annesby, S and T Corps; Hafferman, 86th Carnatic; Garden, Guidens and Seasbe, 101st Grenadiers; Major, 95th Russels Infantry; Brooke, S and T Corps; Sherer, 23rd Cavalry; Bell, Judge Advocate-General's Department; Lloyd-Jones, 113th Infantry; Hitchain, 1st Brahmins; Barrow, 30th Lancers; Price, 130th Jacobes Rifles; Black, 12th Pioneers; Rodney Anderson, 82nd Punjabis; Walker 62nd Punjabis; Kantze, 79th Carnatics; Moore, Supply and Transport Corps and Kemblase 29th Punjabis.

Majors Fisher, Harris Sutherland Selley, Bennet and Pearce, all I. M. S., are promoted to Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Kidd. 123rd Rifles, transferred to temporary half pay last.

Marine R. H. McKillican is appointed Assistant Engineer. Engineer A. H. Wayman retires from service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

The following further information is published in connection with the recent sanctioned programme of reliefs for 1914-15:—

The 28th, 62nd and 75th Batteries, R.F.A., now at Jullundur, Multan and Peshawar, respectively, will proceed to Woolwich.

The 107th, 108th and 109th Batteries will on arrival from England be located at Bangalore and Bellary.

The 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, from Egypt to Raniket, the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, from Malia to Dagshai, the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, from Peshawar to South Africa, the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Singapore to Maymyo, the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, from Agra to Glasgow, the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from Rawalpindi to Colchester, the 1st Battalion, Notts and Derby Regiment, from Bombay to Aden, the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, from Aden to Tidworth.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF SIKKIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, Feb. 13.

Maharaja Thutob Namgyal, of Sikkim, died on Tuesday last. His heir is Maharajah Kumar Sidkeong Tulku, who has had an English education.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

There was a dance at Viceregal Lodge last night. About 150 guests were invited.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council this morning.

ERVICES COMMISSION.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

GRIEVANCES OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

RECRUITMENT OF PROFESSORS

SURGEON-GENERAL ON I. M. S. TRAINING.

Only one section of the Commission sat yesterday, when four witnesses were examined. In addition to Surgeon-General Lyons, witnesses were examined representing the Civil Surgeons of the Indian Medical Service, the Civil Assistant Surgeons, and the Indian Subordinate Medical Service.

The next sitting will be on Monday.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, and continued their enquiry in the Council Hall in one section. The members of the Commission present were: Lord Islington, President, the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. W. Madge, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Hon. Mr. Sly, Hon. Mr. Fischer, Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, and Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

The co-opted members were: Lt.-Col. C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., Capt. H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D., and Assistant Surgeon D. B. Kothawala.

The first witness examined was Dr. J. MacQueen, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service, House Surgeon of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

Questioned by the Chairman, witness said he had twenty-nine years' experience in the service and had been in the military service for seven years. Only three posts for the civil surgeonship were reserved to the subordinate service in this Presidency. The places where they were appointed in the districts were out of town. He claimed that the qualification of men in this service should be placed on similar lines as the civil system.

If that is done, can you tell me what effect it will have on the recruitment?—I think that if the salary is increased, you will get men to join the service.

He asked that greater care should be taken in the selection of candidates as there was a good deal of room for more careful selection. He thought that the proper designation to give to this service was "Indian Medical Department" as the word "subordinate" conveyed a slur of inferiority. The highest pay they could receive in the service was Rs. 400 and he asked that to be raised to Rs. 500. After thirty years' service they got Rs. 700 and that he wished it to be increased to Rs. 1,000. He also asked for study leave on almost the same terms as the Indian Medical Service and said that if that were granted it would not necessitate a change in their leave rules. At present they did not get full pension on their attaining the rank of "Captain" until they had served three years in that grade, and he suggested that the rule should be modified to enable them to get full pension on their attaining the rank of "Captain" as was done in other departments.

SELECTION OF INDIANS CONDEMNED.

Examined by Lord Ronaldshay, witness said that for some time past the class of men admitted to the department had been steadily deteriorating, as in selecting candidates many native Christians were taken in. He meant that by Indians being admitted to the service, it had been deteriorating. The remedy for it was to see that the present rules should be strictly enforced.

With reference to qualification, witness said that the difficulty was that the men of his service did not pass any University test, and he thought that only those who had passed the matriculation examination should be selected for this service.

It has been represented to us that if we impose this test, we will close the room for recruitment. What do you say to that?—If the inducement regarding pay are large, men will join this service.

Examined by Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that the scale of pay that he demanded was not higher than in other departments; it was the same except in the case of civil surgeonships.

Examined by Mr. Chaubal, witness said that the members of the service in civil employ had three appointments of civil surgeons out of six. They were in Satara, Godhra and Jalgaon. There was no grievance about men being not transfered as thy left it to the Surgeon-General's discretion. On Bombay side, more posts of house surgeons were open to them than the assistant surgeons.

Examined by Mr. Madge, witness said that the school-final examination was now considered to be better than the Matriculation, and many candidates passing that examination went to the other departments. For hospital charges, preference was given to military men, as they had an advantage over the civil subordinates. If the service was designated Bengal Medical Service, Bombay Medical Service and Madras Medical Service it would make another destinction, he thought that a general designation "Indian" was much better.

To Mr. Justice Abdud Rahim, witness said that there was no fixed period for probation before going into civil employ but generally they spent about four years in the military department. The civil appointments were given to specially selected men by the civil surgeons. There was no difficulty in getting special experience in the military departments.

ALLEGED INCAPABILITY OF INDIANS IN MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE.

Questioned by Col. Hudson, witness said that the reason why their rules provided that only Europeans and Anglo-Indians shall be admitted to the service was that persons other than Europeans and Anglo-Indians were not capable of maintaining discipline among the European troops as a British officer would.

To Captain Lafond, witness stated that it should be left to the principals of colleges to select students to be admitted to the service and he should declare whether the student was a European or an Anglo-Indian or not and the present system of getting declarations attested by justices that the man was a European or Anglo-Indian should be abolished. He thought that on completion of study, a diploma should be given to them and it should be made recognizable by the general Medical Council of Great Britain. With regard to pay, men in other departments in the same grade got Rs. 100 more than they did.

To Dr. D. B. Kothawalla of Broach, witness said that he was not personally aware of any instance in which an Indian Assistant-Surgeon showed cowardice or want of discipline. With the tests that he had suggested, they would get a sufficient number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians for the service if they made it worth their while. What he wanted was an educational qualification and he was prepared to include in the test a year's course in and Arts college and then the first-examination of a medical college.

Colonel R. W. Lyons, M.D., acting Surgeon-General, Bombay, examined by the Chairman said that his civil career had been confined to Bombay. He was not in favour of the present method of recruitment. He advocated a higher standard being required of candidates. He thought any restriction against Indian recruits would be unnecessary. Civil Assistant Surgeons should have two years' training in an English College before being appointed as Civil Surgtons. It might have some effect on the recruitment, but not a serious nature. It took about six and a half years for an I.M.S man to get into civil employ. He advocated the development of the Station Hospital system, as work in those hospitals gave great opportunities to Army practitioners. He was of opinion that an Indian Army practitioner did not improve in the six years as much as the civil surgeon, and suggested that greater opportunities for securing experience should be given to him. He suggested that the best men should be selected for civil employ, and thought that the benefit of a regular course during that period, would not be of great importance. He had no objection to such a course, but did not think it necessary.

PROFESSORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

An all-India list for Professorial appointments, he did not favour, as the Local Governments made the appointments and it was impossible for them to judge of men in other provinces. If suitable men were not available in the province, they could be got from another province. The professors, he though.. held the highest qualifications they could hold. In special branches of science, he did not entertain the criticism that professors were not qualified, as the system was the same as at Home, although the professors did not have the teaching experience. He did not think such men join the I.M.S. on the off chance of finding professorial employment, nor did he think that qualified professors in England, who had substantial teaching experience, and who would have large practices, would come out to India. It was not possible to fill the important chairs by direct appointment with short-time men, as they would not be known in England and would find difficulties in securing employment on return. He did not thik he was expressing the extreme case. He thought the present system was working very well. He did not entertain the criticism that there were frequent changes in the professorships: as only in the Materia Medica chair was there anything like frequent changes in Bombay—that being the only weak spot in the list, Assuming the criticism was valid he would not favour the appointment of assistant professors to take the chair when their principals left or went on leave. He thought it was more important that the heads of kindred departments of science should take each others chairs. That system prevailed in England, and it had a scientific value. They were looking forward to several new hospitals being built, specially the King Edward VII Hospital. These would help to raise private institutions to a higher standard, and would help medical men in securing experience.

HONORARY WORKERS FOR HOSPITALS.

With reference to the employment in the State hospitals of private practitioners, he said that there were six honorary surgeons in the J. J. Hospital at present. This was done with a view to give graduates of the College a post-graduate service. It was working well. The King Edward Hospital, he said with emphasis, should be manned by private practitioners. The Registration Act was working very well. There were in Bombay about 400 private Indian practitioners, three English practitioners, and a number of Anglo-Indians. Nine of the Indian practitioers had English qualifications. The standard at the Bombay medical college was very good, but he could not compare it with England, as the diseases in the two countries were very different. At present 25 per cent. of the service men in Bombay were on leave, and he suggested that there should be an increase of about 25 per cent. in the staff which number 20. He was against the practice of Civil Surgeons attending the Jails, as it interfered with his legitimate work. He thought jail visitation ought to be left to one of the subordinate services. It would certainly be to the advantage of the service if jail visition was removed as it involved consderable office work. He thought the subordinate medical service was very much underpaid.

The District Civil Surgeoncies, which were open to Civil Assistant Surgeons branch, speaking generally did not involve the same amount of responsibility. He had no objection to open the field wider to Civil assistant surgeons.

To Sir Murray Hammick he said that professors in London changed more frequently than in India. He was in favour of medical students from the college here going to England for a two years course because of the experience and self-reliance gained.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that though on principle he would not object to the opening of all Civil Surgeoncies to Assistant Civil Surgeons he was not sure of their being equal to the responsibility.

PARSI HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

To Mr. Abdul Rahim he said that it was possible to man the staff of one of the established hospitals in Bombay with an honorary staff. In London there was one house surgeon o every honorary physician. The difficultly of introducing honorary men to work side by side with the I.M.S. men would be the discipline. He was not sure that the system at the Parsi hospital was working satisfactorily.

With reference to the employment of I.M.S. men in Civil Surgeoncies he did not think military training was absolutely necessary.

It has been put to us that as Civil requirements are quite different as compared with the military training; why should they be Military?

The witness explained the system of training in England but on the question being put to him again, he said that he did not follow the question.

To Mr. Madge he said that more men at present desired to specialise than was at present possible, but in a few years it might be possible to provide increased facilities. The present system of honorary workers at the J. J. Hospital was with a view to give their own graduates further training.

To Mr. Fischer he said that he would think it right to offer a certain number of scholarships for graduates from the local college who were to take up civil assistant surgeoncies to secure two years' experience in the London Hospital, he had advocated.

To Dr. Sly he said that the I.M.S., was meant for the Indian Army. The officers were recalled at times for war purposes. The Parsi and Massina hospital were the only places where private practitioners could secure Hospital experience. The I.M.S., officers were not so overburdened with private practice and they had no time for their Hospital work; they practised only among a few Europeans in Bombay.

To Mr. Chaubal witness said that acting civil surgeoncies made from the ranks of assistant civil surgeons, was for periods seldom over a month. Assistant Civil Surgeons had to pass two examinations to become Civil Surgeons, the first after seven years' service and the second after fourteen years' service.

If these examinations were necessary for this class, why was it not necessary for the I.M.S?—I am not in favour of these examinations at all

INDIANS AS PROFESSORS.

Continuing witness said that there were only three minor professorships held by Indians. Asked why they were paid Rs. 200 as compared with Rs. 700 paid to most of the other professors, witness said that the Indian professors had their private practice and only received Rs. 200 as an allowance, while the others received a salary for their full time. The Indians were doing well.

I do not know that everybody would accept the view that Europeans have no large private practice in Bombay.—Yes, but I know it well.

Why should professorial appointments be confused with the I.M.S? Would you object to the education posts being open to general competition, I.M.S., officers not being excluded.—You would not get anyone else on the same plan.

Instancing Dr. Rao, Mr. Chaubal repeated his question, adding that civil men of qualifications would be willing to take up educational work.—I do not see any objection to men coming into the I.M.S., and entering into competition. I am against any preferences being made.

To the Earl of Ronaldshay witness said that the members of the I.M.S., if they received a sufficient increase, would not object to attending on civil servants and their families, free.

To Lieutenant Colonel Hudson he said that he was in favour of making the course for the I.M.S., more practical and outlined a scheme which practically doubled the practical work, and reduced the paper examinations one half. He did not think the salary of an I.M.S. man sufficient for an officer to live on. The competition for the I.M.S. was greater when he entered the service than it was now. A Civil Surgeon's work during the last few years had increased, and if he be a conscientious worker, he had no time for anything else.

To Mr. Kothawala he said that he considered that the three Civil Surgeons rec.. d for Assistant Civil Surgeons were ample, although he had no objection to other appointments if there were places to .. he admitted that the responsibility of the different Civil Surgeoncies were the same, but the status was different. He thought Europeans work in the military service much better, in their dealing with soldiers and Europeans particularly, and had the working of Indians in the I.M.S.D. been satisfactory, the present change would not have been made.

ABOLITION OF PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, superintendent of the Medical School, Poona, representing the Bombay I.M.S. Civil Surgeons, said that he had stayed five years in the Army before going into civil employ and did not think it too long. He thought every officer after he completed his time in the Army should be asked, if he desired, to go into civil employ and appointments be made according to seniority. He did not think any training was necessary, but in certain cases it would be advantageous for the officer to be placed under a civil surgeon. He favoured a provincial list of applications for professorial appointments.

He found the system of having honorary private practitioners was working smoothly in the Hospital at Poona. They were graduates of Bombay, with two or three years' practice. He favoured the abolition of private practice, and suggested that the I.M.S., men be paid on the same scale of pay as the I.C.S. He suggested that the I.M.S. should practise, but the Government should take the fees. He favoured this owing to the inquality of opportunities, which varied with the field. The average accruing from private practice for all the Civil Surgeoncies in the Bombay Presidency, amounted to Rs. 202 per month. He favoured shorter leave on full pay. He thought the pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons was inadequate, and he was in favour of House Surgeoncies held by Military Assistants being opened to Civil Assistants.

To Mr. Sly witness said that he did not think it was a benefit to have certain posts where large private practice was available, as a prize.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that he advocated study leave because the officer should keep himself in touch with the progress of the science.

To Colonel Hudson he said that his income was less by Rs. 675 per month than his predecessor.

To Mr. Kothawala he said that the three Assistant Civil Surgeons who were teaching in the school at Bombay he considered under-studies, and as fitting themselves for professorial work, which they would be capable of doing. The loss in private practice he believed equally affected the Provincial Service.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

Assistant Surgeon B. E. Ghaswala, representing the Assistant Surgeons of Bombay, in reply to the President said that he would like to see the removal of certain invidious distinctions. He would like to see appointments made by the Government instead of the Surgeon-General. If the prospects were improved, it would attract a superior type of man. The Civil Surgeoncies to which Indians were appointed, he regarded as distinctly inferior to those to which the I.M.S., men were appointed, except Broach. Assistant Civil Surgeons were employed for long periods to act as Civil Surgeons. He had not the exact facts with him, but would put in a statement showing that at important places such as Surat, Nasik, etc., Assistant Civil Surgeons had acted for long periods. They objected to the two examinations, which were necessary for Civil Assistant Surgeons after they had been seven and fourteen years in the Department. In place of it he would substitute a satisfactory post-graduate course which could be taken up at any suitable time. He objected to the appellation "Subordinate."

You want to be called doctors?—That does not matter; anything, so long as it is decent.

He considered the pay very inadequate, and suggested a substantial increase. He

(Continued on Page 12.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATORS' GARDEN PARTY.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Mr. A. M. Tod, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, entertained their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a number of guests at the Victoria Gardens. A Photograph of some of those present.

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"Three Star"
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PREVENT YOUR FOOD REPEATING.

FOOD FERMENTATION AND ACIDITY ARE THE CAUSE.

"I can taste that bacon I had for breakfast," you often hear a person say. "Oranges always repeat on me," another will remark, or "I can't eat tomatoes without tasting them for hours afterwards." These people will blame the food and not their stomachs. But there are hundreds who can eat bacon, oranges and tomatoes without any bad effect. The reason is quite simple. For instance, your stomach may in the ordinary way possess more acidity than your brother's or your sister's, so that when you take aciduous foods, this acidity becomes excessive, causing the food to ferment in your stomach. When this fermentation sets in, objectionable gases collect in the stomach, filling and distending it and causing an uncomfortable full-up feeling after meals. These gases rise to the mouth as the food ferments, and that is what is known as repeating food. This condition is not the fault of the stomach—there is no disease, and no medicine is required. The fault is with the acidity in the food we eat. If this acid can be neutralised, all these disagreeable and annoying conditions would no longer exist—the fermentation would be prevented. This can be done effectively by taking a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a quarter glass of warm water after each meal. The dose should be repeated fifteen minutes later if required, but in most cases relief will be instant. Any chemist will supply you with bisurated magnesia—note the name carefully,—and it is very easy and quite pleasant to take.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

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A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER.

PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY ENABLES THIN PEOPLE TO PUT ON 2 TO 3 lbs. A WEEK.

Special Medical Reports, Paris.—That excessive thinness is due to the inability of the digestive organs to properly assimilate food has long been known; it has, however, remained for Professor Muller, the eminent scientist and investigator, to discover that this weakness of the digestive organs is primarily due to lack of nerve force and to tell to the world how that lack of nerve force may be corrected and thin people, men or women, old or young, enabled to put on 2 to 3 pounds a weak, and become fat, plump, strong and healthy. Professor Muller says this may be done without change of diet, exercise, etc. All he finds necessary is to strengthen the nervous system, and for this purpose he recommends a special nerve food and flesh builder which can be prepared by any chemist, consisting of ½ oz. Tincture of Cardamoms Compound B.P., 2 oz. Salrado Compound, 3 oz. Elixir Simplex, and 2½ oz. water. One to two tablespoonfuls should be taken a few minutes before each meal, and almost from the beginning you will note an increased feeling of energy, vitality, and reserve force. This nerve food is also very beneficial in overcoming the ravages of tuberculosis, and by some has been claimed to actually cure consumption. Because of its nerve and flesh-building properties it is invaluable in all such wasting troubles as catarrh, stomach or liver troubles, and neurasthenia; but naturally, should not be taken by those who for any reason object to increasing their weight.

NOTE. Enquiries among leading chemists show that because of the great demand for this prescription, most of them keep it ready put up under the name of Salrado. Tonic, in bottles marked with tablespoon doses.

The above mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(Continued from Page 11.)

had advocated that fifty per cent. of the civil surgeoncies in the Presidency should be thrown open to Assistant Civil Surgeons. but he thought that was rather a tall order. At least one-third of the posts should be open to Indians. He favoured consolidated pay, as their pension would be based on it and considerably increased. Private practice was considerably less than it was a few years ago. This was owing to greater competition and less time being available for private practice. At present no Civil Surgeon would rise to the highest grade or draw the full pension, and he advocated that appointments to Civil Surgeoncies be made when they were younger. There were many cases where civil assistant surgeons had refused the post of civil surgeons offered them.

To Colonel Hudson, he said that in his opinion the responsibility of an Indian Civil Surgeon would be as great as that of a European Civil Surgeon. The non-European was just as capable in an emergency as a European.

To Mr. Kothawala he said that he was in favour of Civil Surgeons signing a bond which would render them liable to be called to war when necessary. The Civil Surgeons appointed a from the ranks of the Subordinate Service were appointed at the age of 49, 49 and 50. With reference to Indian Civil Surgeons attending on Europeans, he said that if Europeans found that they could get a gentleman they would not object. He knew Assistant Surgeons who had served in the districts and had secured the complete confidence of Europeans.

To the Chairman he said that he advocated Civil Surgeons being trained and being bound to go to war in an emergency in order to provide a war reserve of the I.M.S.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LADY WILLINGDON GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

The annual prize-distribution of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, took place yesterday, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon giving away the prizes. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Mabel Egerton and an A.-D.-C., was, on arrival, received by the Ven. the Archdeacon and Mrs. Savile, President of the Ladies' Committee.

The pupils went through an interesting programme of songs and recitations, after which the Ven. Archdeacon read the Committee's report, from which the following are extracts:

"The year closed with a small balance of Rs. 2,215 in hand, but for a large part of the year the Committee had considerable difficulty in making the monthly payments. We are not ashamed to beg and we take this opportunity of asking as loudly as we can.

"In connection with the endowment we are very glad to be able to anounce that the G. I. P. Ry. have promised to increase the capital value of their five nominations from Rs. 21,460 to Rs. 30,100 by means of a gift of Rs. 8,640.

"The total number of boarders is 91, 51 boys and 40 girls. There are sixteen day scholars. Of the boarders 54 are entirely free, three pay the full fee of Rs. 18 p.m., nine pay Rs. 15 p.m. one pays Rs. 12 p. m. nineteen pay Rs. 10 p.m., one Rs. 6 p. m., and four Rs. 5 p. m. Eleven boys and four girls left during the year.

"We are dissatisfied with the athletic side of the life of the boys' school, but far more dissatisfied with that of the girls' school. Club drill, badminton and sedate walks to the beach are not sufficient. We believe that the girls need more violent exercise and properly organised games such as hockey. In this connection we welcome the news that a movement is on foot to organise games for the girls' schools of Bombay with the help of a game mistress and a special ground."

Her Excellency, then gave away the prizes.

On the motion of Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Her Excellency for distributing the prizes.

THE LATE MR. DONALD FRASER.

DEATH OF MR. DONALD FRASER.

RESULT OF A GUN ACCIDENT.

News of a sad shooting accident which resulted in the death of a prominent Bombay gentleman, reached the friends of the late Mr. Donald Fraser, the senior partner of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. yesterday.

Mr. Fraser left Bombay about a fortnight ago with a company of friends for tiger-shooting in the Central Provinces. On Thursday morning Mr. Duncan Fraser received a telegram from Harda informing him that as a result of his gun exploding when out shooting Mr. Donald Fraser had been seriously injured. Mr. Duncan Fraser left at once, accompanied by a nurse from St. George's Hospital, and early yesterday morning wired that the hand had been successfully amputated, but shortly after a telegram was received that death had taken place. His remains will be buried in the grave of his wife, who died four years ago, in Sewri at 6 p.m., and Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., will close their establishment to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The late Mr. Fraser was one of the foremost sportsmen in Bombay. He owned the metre-class yacht Myona, which won many prizes for her owner, and Mr. Fraser's flat at the Orient Club Buildings was filled with trophies of his prowess as a big game hunter. He was born in Inverness, and came out to this country about 20 years ago, when he was a young man of 24. He was greatly interested in philanthrophic and religious institutions in this city, and besides being a prominent member of St. Andrew's Kirk, was a member of the Bombay Scottish Educational Society, the Tract Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was also a member of the Corporation and a Justice of the Peace, and was a well-known member of the Bombay Natural History Society.

The funeral will leave the Orient Club Chambers at 5 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

AN AMENDING BILL.

The Bombay Government propose to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and an Amending Bill (No. 1 of 1914) has been published in accordance with rule 28 (6) of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Local Legislative Council. The principal features of the Bill appear from the following "statement of objects and reasons" published with the Bill:—

The object of this Bill is to effect a number of changes in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, which have been found in the course of the working of the Act to be necessary. The chief of these is to be effected by clause 24 which by adding sections to chapter XIII provides for the appointment, in municipalities having a population of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand, of a chief executive officer to be called a Municipal Commissioner, who is to exercise powers similar to those exercised by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. The necessity for the appointment is due to the growing volume and complexity of municipal administration in the largest towns, to which the ordinary system of administration by committees and also the special provisions of chapter XIII relating to the appointment of a Chief Officer have proved unsuitable. With some exceptions it has been provided that the executive functions of the municipality shall be performed by the Municipal Commissioner, an appeal being allowed against his orders in a few cases only. The Municipal Commissioner will exercise a greater degree of control over the municipal staff than is vested in the Chief Officer. It may happen where extensive urban development is taking place and agricultural lands are being converted into building sites that it would be to the interest of both Government and the municipality that the Municipal Commissioner should also be in charge of the City Survey Office, and in such a case it is provided that Government shall determine the proportion in which the salary of such an officer shall be borne by Government and the municipality respectively. Clauses 2, 8, 10 and 11 effect changes consequential on the main amendment. The reasons for the remaining changes which are of minor importance will be found in the notes on clauses.

LIGHTING THE GULF.

VESSEL BUILT IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

LANTERNS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE.

H. M. S. Pelorus, which left yesterday for the Persian Gulf, had in tow the Shat-el-Arab, a Light-vessel, which was built at the Bombay Royal Indian Marine Dockyards. The vessel, which is a neat-looking boat, painted red, was built altogether by Indian labour, and compares very favourably with work of a similar description turned out by the Dockyards at Home. The Shat-el-Arab will be stationed in the Gulf, and her crew, which is an Indian one, is provided with comfortable airy cabins, and, as is so necessary in the Gulf, the cabins are provided with plenty of ventilation. The importance of lighting those waters cannot be over-estimated, and the Bombay Docks are building a similar vessel for the Sind Coast.

THE LANTERN DESCRIBED.

The authorities have utilised the most up-to-date methods in providing the light. The main lantern, with its Dioptric apparatus is fixed on a heavy steel mast, and consists of three panels, each one giving a flash every ten seconds. The revolving load is supported on a carriage floating in a mercury bath, this being necessary to reduce the friction, as modern conditions of short and frequent flashes require so high speed of revolution, that the old system of rollers is now entirely out-of-date. The apparatus is driven by compressed air which is stored in two large receivers placed in the lower deck, the receivers being charged by a manual pump fixed on the mast in the deck house. The air is then directed through pipes up the inside of the mast, and into the lantern, to a three cylinder motor which actuates the clockwork, thus giving the necessary impetus to the Dioptric apparatus, and is accurately timed by a very sensitive governor. An alarm bell gear is also fixed in the deck house. The focal plane of the light is about 40ft. above the water, and the light will be visible for a distance of 14 miles, this being the limit of vision due to the height of the apparatus above the sea. The whole construction was made by Messrs. Chance Bros and Co. of Birmingham.

80 BOMBS PLACED IN HOUSES.

HUMAN LIVES "NO MORE THAN INSECTS."

During the trial of a gangster named Sylvestro for placing a bomb in the hallway of a tenement house in New York, one of the witnesses, a youth named Lehman, startled the Court by confessing that he himself had placed over eighty bombs in houses in the city, generally in consideration of moneys paid by property owners who hoped to profit by the insurance.

He also confessed to having participated in two murders committed by members of his gang for booty.

The District Attorney: When you placed bombs in crowded tenements, did you ever take into consideration the possibility of taking human life?

Lehman: I never did. It was the same to me as the possible killing of an equal number of insects.

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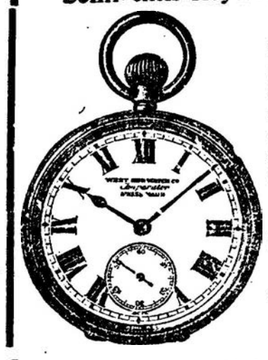

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Black Oxidised Steel ...	,,	35
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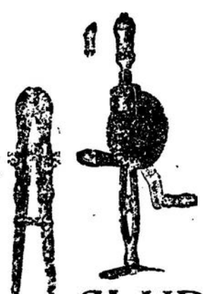

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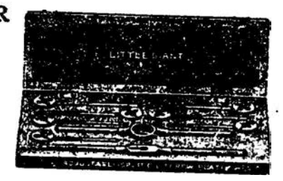

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* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmacos* (*and.*). (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial, As.* 10.)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Toul Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects* (*Price per phial of* 25 *tablets, As.* 12.) (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

PLEA L ITATION RAISED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

ABDUL HUSSEIN SULTANJI AND ANOTHER *v.* MAHOMEDALI ABDULJI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs claiming a sum of Rs. 5,397-11-3 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the defendants due on an adjusted account.

There are two plaintiffs and five defendants.

The second, third, fourth and fifth defendants are the wife and heirs of one Abdul Hussein Ahmedji, who was carrying on joint business with the two plaintiffs and the first defendant at Calcutta, under the name and style of Abdul Hussein Ahmedji about twelve years ago. Subsequently the plaintiffs retired from the partnership business and when the accounts were adjusted, it was found that a sum of Rs. 15,000 was due to the plaintiffs by the first defendant and Abdul Hussein Ahmedji. The first defendant and Abdul Hussein who continued to carry on the business on their own account, paid to the plaintiffs various sums from time to time. When on 14th November 1909, the accounts were again adjusted a sum of Rs. 4,654-1-3 was still due to the plaintiffs and an entry to that effect was signed by Abdul Hussein in the plaintiffs' books of account. A further sum of Rs. 499 was paid on the 16th December 1909. The said Abdul Hussein having died in 1910, and the sum of Rs. 5,397-11-13 being still due to the plaintiffs they filed this suit against the first defendant and the widow and heirs of Abdul Hussein.

The first defendant in his written statement admitted the fact of the partnership, but stated that there was one more partner named Jivaji Sheikh Mahomedbhoy. He denied that a sum of Rs. 15,000 was due on an adjusted account at the time of the dissolution of the partnership in 1901. Rs. 1,000 were due and that sum was paid to the plaintiffs who acknowledged receipt of the sum in full satisfaction of all their claims against the partnership business. The first defendant and Sheikh Jivaji also got their own shares and acknowledged the receipt in writing. The first defendant did continue business with the said Abdul Hussein Ahmedji and a new partnership was formed. He already paid off what was due to Abdul Hussein, to his heirs (widow and children) and got a release from them.

The plaintiffs had some dealings with Abdul Hussein personally. With that the first defendant or the partnership business had nothing to do. It was untrue that he paid various sums from time to time to the plaintiffs. No accounts were adjusted between the plaintiffs, the first defendant and Abdul Hussein. The first defendant stated that no part of the cause of action arose in Bombay; the adjustment entry relied upon by the plaintiffs was not signed by Abdul Hussein in Bombay and the money was not agreed to be paid in Bombay. Besides none of the defendants resided in Bombay; therefore the Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit. The said Jivaji was also a necessary party to this suit. The claim was also barred by limitation. The first defendant, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Pirbhai appeared for the first defendant.

The hearing of this case was not finished when his Lordship rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Payne and Co.

WHAT IS THE PROPER SERVICE OF SUMMONS?

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

RUPCHAND RANGILD, AS, A FIRM, *v.* HAJI HOOSEIN AND ANOTHER.

In suit No. 1028 of 1913, a few days back the plaintiff in this suit obtained an *exparte* decree against the defendants for a sum of Rs. 2,300 money due by the defendants to the plaintiffs on a commission agency account. A rule was obtained on behalf of the defendants as to why the *exparte* decree should not be set aside, on the ground that the defendants had not been duly served with the summons. This rule was argued before his Lordship on Thursday.

Mr. Talyarkhan appealed on behalf of the defendants in support of the rule.

Mr. R. Wadia appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The main question which was argued at great length by counsel was whether there was proper service of the summons on the defendants. Mr. Wadia was prepared to put in an affidavit of the post-master of the place concerned that there was a proper service on the defendants. But, afterwards, on Mr. Talyarkhan's undertaking to deposit the full decreed amount of Rs. 2,300 in court, the suit was by consent transferred to the long cause list. Later on his Lordship delivered a short judgment as to what was the proper service of summons and on whom the onus lay to prove that he was not served with the summons.

His Lordship in his judgment said:—The first question to be answered is whether Rule 107 of the High Court Rule falls under clause 27 of the General Clauses Act. Reading Sections 129 and 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure together, I think that that question must clearly be answered in the affimative. Noting a judgment of Robertson J., reported in 25 Bom., I may incidentally remark that in none of the cases commented on by that learned Judge, was section 27 of the General Clauses Act of 1897 referred to, for the obvious reason that it had no application. It could only apply to cases of the kind arising after 1897 and under the new Code of Civil Procedure Code. Applying that Section now, it is also clear that service shall be deemed to have been effected (in appropriate cases of which this is one) by the posting of the document in a duly prepaid and registered letter and that the date of such service shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to be when the registered letter would in due course have been delivered. Thus it lies on the defendant in this case to prove that it was not delivered. I think for all practical purposes that the point is actual delivery and that the defendant may not take advantage of his own refusal to accept delivery when tendered. That is to say if the summons in a registered cover be tendered to and refused by him, he refuses at his own risk. Where he disputes the actual delivery or tender of delivery, it is a mere question of fact, and the onus is on him. I am, therefore, only to consider here, whether in fact the registered cover despatched on the 21st November was actually and in fact tendered to the defendant Anwarkhan on the 3rd December. If it was not, then there was no delivery and no service; if it was, then there was effected service within the meaning of Sec. 27 of the General Clauses Act.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Mr. G. H. Dalal.

Solicitors for defendants:—Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GREED FOR GOLD.

YOUNG GIRL MURDERED BY A WOMAN.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KRISHNABAI DASHARATH GAIKWAD *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a case submitted to the High Court by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The jury acquitted the accused, who was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, in that she murdered one Parvati, a girl of 7, for the sake of her ornaments. The Sessions Judge while disagreeing with the verdict of the jury said:—"As such cases of child murder for the sake of ornaments are unfortunately somewhat common, and the escape of a guilty person is apt to encourage them, I think it necessary for the ends of justice that the verdict of the jury, which is, in my opinion, not justified by evidence, should be upset."

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The deceased Parvati had come from Dewas to Pimpla about six months ago with one Rangubai. The accused became acquainted with Rangubai and one day the girl went to the accused's house. The accused caught hold of her, threw her down on the ground and put a gag of black *lugade* into her mouth. Parvati soon died. The *todas* and *walas*, the ornaments, worth Rs. 40, on the person of the girl, were then removed from the person of the deceased by the accused. She then lifted the girl up and threw her in some wood stored in her house and covered the body with wood and rubbish. She then concealed the ornaments in a niche, and went to the field. A week after the girl was killed she went to Talegaon and there sold the ornaments. Afterwards the police arrested her and she narrated the whole story.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments convicted the accused of abetment of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. Their Lordships expressed their opinion that the case would be recommended to the Government for reduction of sentence.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

9-13—Jeh. M & S Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina Mulla & M Mehta & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1154-12—Motichand & D Abdul Hoosein Suttanji & anr. v. Mahomedali Abdulji & ors. Payne & Co.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Verchand & anr. Sham. M & H.

740-13—Jam R & D for a pauper Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathurdas Gordhandas & ors. Kallianji & ors Ard. H D & Co Little & Co Mau. H M. & Co Sunderdas & Co Rustomji & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

79-14—Payne & Co R Ditmar Brunner, Bros. Ld v. B K Bomonji.

Chamber Matter for Disposal.

559-11—Shums A Tyabji Shanker Bapu v. Donke Sabaji Saolyaram Mehlen Patel & ors 15-1-14.

T & I J 15-12-1253-12 & 1297-12—Smetham B & Co Premabai v. Petitioseg Hareram Chagpal Respondent 4-2-14.

1080-09—Mirza M & H Rustomji Byramji Choksay v. Khusbaldas Dayabhai & ors. Edgelow G W & Co 6-10-13.

128-01—Muljee and Tha. Bachoo Harkisondas v. Khushbaldas Dayabhai and ors. Edg. G W & Co 6-10-13.

667-12—Malvi H M & R Kuppa Dalla & Co a firm v. Sha Raghunath Tarachand a firm & anr. Mulla & Dal. 17-11-13.

Re Indian Arbitration Act No XI of 1899—Wadia G & Co Govindji Bhanji Petitioner v. Sha Dwarkadas Vallabhdas Smetham a firm Respondents B & Co 5-2-14.

Re Court of Wards Act VIII 1891—Wadia G & Co In Re Rustomji Patel a minor v. Dhonjishaw M Contractor Petitioner Ardesher H D & Co 5-2-14.

48-13—Soonderdas & Co Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna v. Bai Savati alias Jaunabhai & anr. Surajmal & Co 7-2-14.

T & J J 1-14—Soonderdas & Co Narayan Vishnu Gokhale v. Dinkar Vishnoo Gokhale Dikshit & D 9-2-14.

1070-13—Nadershaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivehu widow & anr. Jehangir G & B 10-2-14.

832-13—Nadershaw & D Doongersey Surjev v. Vassanji Doongersey Ardeshir H. D & Co 10-2-14.

42-14—Payne & Co The Frasers Ice Factory Co Ld. v. Khemji Asmer Virji & anr. M B Chothia 10-2-14.

1065-13—Payne & Co Jaswantrai & Co Ltd. v. M Asmatulla Ruslowji & Co 10-2-14.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.

68-13—Payne and Co The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bick M R & Co.

805-13—Surajmal and Co., Kanji Pragji v Premji Vallabhdas and ors, Ard. H D and Co., Jeh. G and B., Madhavji K. and C., Mirza M and M.

1022-12—Wadia G and Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v N. Gokaldas and Co. a firm and anr, Payne and Co.

496-13—Payne & Co Haji Abdulla Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pest R K & Co. Crawford B & Co.

947-13—Patell & Ez. Gayanand Moreshwar v. Vithal Anant & ors. Against 5th defendant only.

286-13—Tyabji D & Co Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Kunduamull Indermall & ors Captain & V.

1119-12—Mau. H M & Co Rahim Meher Alli v. Meheralli Hamir Manch & N.

1304-12—Amin & D Chaganlal Ambaram v. Sha Govind Kerson Payne & Co.

975-12—Bhmji & Co Harakhbai widow v. Ludha Lakhamsey Manecklal & Ty.

1323-12—Khurd L & M Chroonilal Lalchand v. Motilal Raghoonathdas Bhai K & G.

571-13—Ard. H D & Co Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaidas Kaliandas & anr. Manch. & N.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotalal & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Rajh N & Co Nanubai v. Bhunabai widow & ors Judah & S Mah. & D For Mulji & Thar. Postponement.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand & anr. Khund L & M Jeh. G & B.

299-13—Jehangir M & S Cowasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Peroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadershaw & D Byramji Cursetji D[illegible]a v. Dadabhai Ardesher Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & D.

ROMANTIC LIFE OF CIPRIANI.

HIS ESCAPES FROM DEATH & PRISON.

Amilcare Cipriani, the soldier of fortune and revolutionary, who was elected as Socialist deputy for Milan, is now living quietly at Bandol on the French Mediterranean coast, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." He is in his 69th year, and shows no inclination to leave his present tranquil surroundings to plunge again into the storm of Italian politics.

Cipriani fought with Garibaldi against Austria, and was condemned to death. Escaping, he wandered in Greece and the Levant, and then, coming to France, he fought against the Prussians. He next joined the Commune, and for the second time was sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted, and he was sent to Noumea, the penal settlement in the South Pacific, which also sheltered Rochefort.

In 1879 Cipriani returned to France, and quickly entered upon an anarchistic propaganda in a now defunct newspaper. This activity brought him imprisonment, followed by expulsion from French territory, and he took refuge at Geneva.

On hearing that his father was dying he determined to revisit Rimini, his native place in Italy. There he was recognised, arrested, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for complicity in an old revolutionary plot. The Italian Government, in response to popular demands, set him at liberty, but he was again sent to prison on account of his revolutionary opinions.

PARTED IN LONDON.

Once more regaining his freedom, Cipriani again sought refuge in France. This was about the time of the death of President Carnot, and was a period of great anarchistic activity. Cipriani was at once put across the frontier into Belgium, but the Government of that country expelled him within 24 hours, and he went to London.

In London this political Ishmael found an abiding place for some time, but he returned to France and identified himself with the militant anarchists and the anti-militarist movement. Twice he was tried and acquitted.

Forty-five years ago, on the occasion of his first visit to London, Cipriani made the acquaintance of an English girl whom he married. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War he left London hurriedly and never saw his wife again. His daughter he found living in Paris 38 years later.

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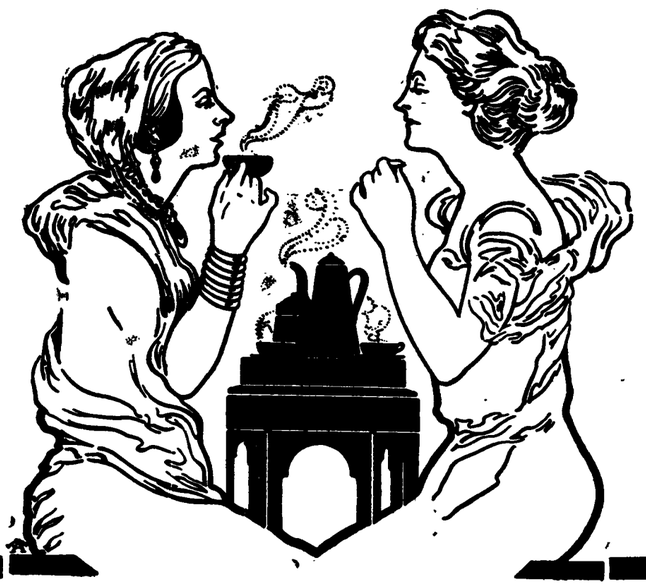

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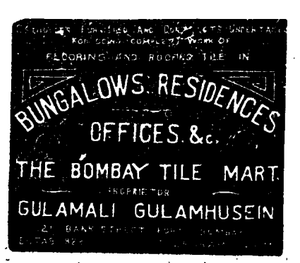

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

Sexagesima Sunday, 15th Feb. 1914.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral), Woodward in E. flat. Hymns 34, 522, 314, 278; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Chants, 11 and 13. Mymns, 34, 193, 23. Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 5-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for C. M. S. Up-country Missions. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English). 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. Father Tovey. Alms for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service by Rev. R. M. Gray: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Rev. W. Thomson. Psalm 89 (15-18: Newington); Hymns 367, 201, 352.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-25 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev A. T. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev H. E. Barrell. 9 a.m., Morning Service Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 5 to 6 p.m.

Sunday School. Adult Bible Class open to all, from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malchi. 9 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' class; 3-15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Service, midday prayer Meeting.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

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